

DESCRIPTION

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

5 TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display device. More particularly, the present invention relates to a liquid crystal display device which exhibits excellent antireflection property, scratch resistance and durability, provides a wide angle of field and achieves uniform display
10 of images with great contrast at any angle of observation.

BACKGROUND ART

Liquid crystal display devices are characterized by the high quality of images, the small thickness, the light weight and the small
15 consumption of electric power and widely used for televisions, personal computers and automobile navigators. It has been pointed out that liquid crystal display devices have a drawback in that brightness, color and contrast vary to a great extent and difficulty arises in watching images when the images are observed at oblique angles.

20 To overcome the drawback, improvements in the design of the liquid crystal cell itself have been studied, and a liquid crystal display device of the in-plane switching mode is proposed as one of the improvements (for example, Patent Reference 1). In accordance with the proposed technology, the angle of field is improved in comparison with
25 that of liquid crystal display devices of other modes. However, in accordance with this technology, the arrangement of polarizer plates

shifts from the cross-nichol arrangement depending on the angle of observation, and this causes a decrease in the angle of field due to leak of light although the decrease in the angle of field due to the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal cell is relatively suppressed. Moreover, further improvement is desired with respect to the narrow angle of field due to the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal cell. Therefore, it is attempted that the decrease in the contrast of images is suppressed by adding a means for optical compensation to the liquid crystal display devices of the in-plane switching mode.

For example, a liquid crystal display device in which a sheet for optical compensation is disposed between a liquid crystal cell and at least one of polarizer plates, the sheet for optical compensation is optically negatively uniaxial, and the optical axis is parallel to the face of the sheet, is proposed (Patent Reference 2).

As another liquid crystal display device of the in-plane switching mode, a liquid crystal display device in which a first polarizer plate, a film for optical compensation, a first substrate, a liquid crystal layer, a second substrate and a second polarizer plate are disposed in this order, one of the polarizer plates has a transmission axis parallel to the slow axis of the liquid crystal during the dark display of the liquid crystal layer, and the angle between the slow axis of the film in the sheet for optical compensation and the transmission axis in one of the polarizer plates is 0 to 2° or 88 to 90°, is proposed (Patent Reference 3).

However, none of these means are sufficient for providing a liquid crystal display device which exhibits uniform display of images with a great contrast at any angle of observation, and further improvement has

been desired.

[Patent Reference 1] Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No.
Heisei 7(1995)-261152

[Patent Reference 2] Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No.
5 Heisei 10(1998)-054982

[Patent Reference 3] Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No.
Heisei 11(1999)-305217

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

10 The present invention has an object of providing a liquid crystal display device which exhibits excellent antireflection property, scratch resistance and durability, provides a wide angle of field and achieves uniform display of images with great contrast at any angle of observation.

As the result of intensive studies by the present inventors to
15 overcome the above problems, it was found that the decrease in the contrast could be prevented and a liquid crystal display device of the in-plane switching mode exhibiting a wide angle of field with a great contrast could be obtained when two layers of optically anisotropic members having a specific refractive index were disposed at specific
20 relative positions with respect to a liquid crystal cell and a polarizer, and that the decrease in the contrast could be prevented, and a liquid crystal display device of the in-plane switching mode exhibiting a wide angle of field with a great contrast could be obtained when optically anisotropic member (A) satisfying $n_z > n_y$ and optically anisotropic member (B)
25 satisfying $n_z > n_y$ were arranged at specific relative positions with respect to the liquid crystal cell and a polarizer, wherein n_x represented the

refractive index in the direction of the in-plane slow axis, n_y represented the refractive index in the direction in-plane and perpendicular to the in-plane slow axis, and n_z represented the refractive index in the direction of the thickness. The present invention has been completed based on the knowledge.

The present invention provides:

(1) A liquid crystal display device of an in-plane switching mode which comprises a pair of polarizers which are a polarizer at an output side and a polarizer at an incident side and disposed at relative positions such that absorption axes of the polarizers are approximately perpendicular to each other and at least optically anisotropic member (A), optically anisotropic member (B) and a liquid crystal cell which are disposed between the pair of polarizers, wherein $n_{zA} > n_{yA}$ and $n_{zB} > n_{yB}$ when, with respect to optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B), refractive indices in a direction of an in-plane slow axis are represented by n_{xA} and n_{xB} , respectively, refractive indices in a direction in-plane and perpendicular to the direction of an in-plane slow axis are represented by n_{yA} and n_{yB} , respectively, and refractive indices in a direction of a thickness are represented by n_{zA} and n_{zB} , respectively, each measured using light having a wavelength of 550 nm; the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (A) and the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (B) are disposed at relative positions approximately parallel or approximately perpendicular to each other; and the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (A) and the absorption axis of a polarizer disposed closer to optically anisotropic member (A) are disposed at relative positions approximately parallel or approximately

perpendicular to each other;

(2) The liquid crystal display device described in (1), wherein an absolute value of a difference between n_{xA} and n_{zA} is 0.003 or smaller, and an absolute value of a difference between n_{xB} and n_{zB} is 0.003 or smaller;

5 (3) The liquid crystal display device described in (1), wherein an absolute value of a difference between n_{xA} and n_{zA} is 0.003 or smaller, and $n_{xB} > n_{zB}$;

(4) The liquid crystal display device described in any one of (1) and (2), wherein the absorption axis of the polarizer at the output side and the
10 in-plane slow axis of a liquid crystal of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage are disposed at relative positions parallel to each other, optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) are disposed between the liquid crystal cell and the polarizer at the incident side, and the in-plane slow axes of optically anisotropic member
15 (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) are disposed at relative positions approximately perpendicular to each other;

(5) The liquid crystal display device described in (4), wherein the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (B) and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage are
20 disposed at relative positions approximately perpendicular to each other, and optically anisotropic member (A) is disposed at a side of the liquid crystal cell;

(6) The liquid crystal display device described in any one of (1) and (2), wherein the absorption axis of the polarizer at the output side and the
25 in-plane slow axis of a liquid crystal of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage are disposed at relative positions parallel to each

other, optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) are disposed between the liquid crystal cell and the polarizer at the output side, and the in-plane slow axes of optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) are disposed at relative positions approximately perpendicular to each other;

(7) The liquid crystal display device described in (6), wherein the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (B) and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage are disposed at relative positions approximately perpendicular to each other, and optically anisotropic member (B) is disposed at a side of the liquid crystal cell;

(8) The liquid crystal display device described in any one of (1) and (2), wherein the absorption axis of the polarizer at the output side and the in-plane slow axis of a liquid crystal of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage are disposed at relative positions parallel to each other, and optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) are disposed separately between the liquid crystal cell and the polarizer at the incident side and between the liquid crystal cell and the polarizer at the output side;

(9) The liquid crystal display device described in (8), wherein the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (B) and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage are disposed at relative positions approximately perpendicular to each other, and optically anisotropic member (A) is disposed between the liquid crystal cell and the polarizer at the output side;

(10) The liquid crystal display device described in any one of (1) and (3),

wherein the absorption axis of the polarizer at the output side and the in-plane slow axis of a liquid crystal of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage are disposed at relative positions parallel to each other, optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) are disposed either between the liquid crystal cell and the polarizer at the incident side or between the liquid crystal cell and the polarizer at the output side, and the in-plane slow axes of optically anisotropic member (A) and the in-plane slow axis of a liquid crystal of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage are disposed at relative positions approximately perpendicular to each other;

(11) The liquid crystal display device described in (10), wherein optically anisotropic member (A) is disposed at a side of the liquid crystal cell;

(12) The liquid crystal display device described in any one of (1) and (3), wherein the absorption axis of the polarizer at the output side and the in-plane slow axis of a liquid crystal of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage are disposed at relative positions parallel to each other, optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) are disposed separately between the liquid crystal cell and the polarizer at the incident side and between the liquid crystal cell and the polarizer at the output side, and the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (A) and the in-plane slow axis of a liquid crystal of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage are disposed at relative positions approximately perpendicular to each other;

(13) The liquid crystal display device described in any one of (1) to (12), wherein optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) comprise a layer selected from following layers (i) to (iii):

(i) A layer comprising a material having a negative value of intrinsic birefringence,

(ii) A layer comprising discotic liquid crystal molecules or lyotropic liquid crystal molecules,

5 (iii) A layer comprising a photo-isomerizable substance.

As the preferable embodiments, the present invention provides:

(14) A liquid crystal display device which comprises a pair of polarizers disposed at relative positions such that transmission axes of the polarizers are approximately perpendicular to each other and at least optically anisotropic member (A), optically anisotropic member (B) and a liquid crystal cell which are disposed between the pair of polarizers, wherein optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) comprise a material layer having a negative value of intrinsic birefringence, the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (A) and the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (B) are disposed at relative positions approximately parallel or perpendicular to each other, and the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (A) and a transmission axis of a polarizer disposed closer to optically anisotropic member (A) are disposed at relative positions approximately parallel or approximately perpendicular to each other;

(15) A liquid crystal display device which comprises a pair of polarizers which are a polarizer at an output side and a polarizer at an incident side and disposed at relative positions such that transmission axes of the polarizers are approximately perpendicular to each other and at least optically anisotropic member (A), optically anisotropic member (B) and a liquid crystal cell which are disposed between the pair of polarizers,

wherein optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) are members each obtained by fixing a liquid crystal compound to a transparent polymer film in a manner such that the liquid crystal compound is oriented in a perpendicular direction; $n_{zA} > n_{yA}$ and $n_{zB} > n_{yB}$ when, with respect to optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B), refractive indices in a direction of an in-plane slow axis are represented by n_{xA} and n_{xB} , respectively, refractive indices in a direction in-plane and perpendicular to the direction of the in-plane slow axis are represented by n_{yA} and n_{yB} , respectively, and refractive indices in a direction of a thickness are represented by n_{zA} and n_{zB} , respectively, each measured using light having a wavelength of 550 nm; the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (A) and the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (B) are disposed at relative positions approximately parallel or approximately perpendicular to each other; and the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (A) and the absorption axis of a polarizer disposed closer to optically anisotropic member (A) are disposed at relative positions approximately parallel or approximately perpendicular to each other; and

(16) A liquid crystal display device which comprises a pair of polarizers which are a polarizer at an output side and a polarizer at an incident side and disposed at relative positions such that transmission axes of the polarizers are approximately perpendicular to each other and at least optically anisotropic member (A), optically anisotropic member (B) and a liquid crystal cell which are disposed between the pair of polarizers, wherein optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) are members obtained by fixing a liquid crystal compound to

a transparent polymer film in a manner such that the liquid crystal compound is oriented in a perpendicular direction; $n_{xB} > n_{zB} > n_{yB}$ when, with respect to optically anisotropic member (B), a refractive index in a direction of an in-plane slow axis is represented by n_{xB} , a refractive index in an in-plane direction perpendicular to the direction of the in-plane slow axis is represented by n_{yB} , and a refractive index in a direction of a thickness is represented by n_{zB} , each measured using light having a wavelength of 550 nm; the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (A) and the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (B) are disposed at relative positions approximately parallel or approximately perpendicular to each other; and the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (A) and the absorption axis of a polarizer disposed closer to optically anisotropic member (A) are disposed at relative positions approximately parallel or approximately perpendicular to each other.

To summarize the advantages of the present invention, the liquid crystal display device of the present invention exhibits excellent antireflection property, scratch resistance and durability, provides a wide angle of field and achieves uniform display of images with great contrast at any angle of observation. Therefore, the device can be advantageously used as a flat panel display having a great area.

In the present invention, the contrast (CR) means contrast expressed by $(CR) = Y_{ON} / Y_{OFF}$, wherein Y_{OFF} represents the luminance during the dark display of a liquid crystal display device, and Y_{ON} represents the luminance during the bright display of the liquid crystal display device. The greater the value of CR is, the better the visibility is.

The bright display means the condition where the brightness of the liquid crystal display is the greatest. The dark display means the condition where the brightness of the liquid crystal display is the smallest. In the present invention, the polar angle means the angle between the direction of the observation and the direction directly in front of the display when the face of the liquid crystal display is observed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows a diagram exhibiting a preferable arrangement in the liquid crystal display device of the present invention.

Figure 2 shows a diagram exhibiting a preferable arrangement in the liquid crystal display device of the present invention.

Figure 3 shows a diagram exhibiting an embodiment having arrangement 1-I in the liquid crystal display device of the present invention.

Figure 4 shows a diagram exhibiting an embodiment having arrangement 1-II in the liquid crystal display device of the present invention.

Figure 5 shows a diagram exhibiting an embodiment the arrangement 1-III in the liquid crystal display device of the present invention.

Figure 6 shows a diagram exhibiting an embodiment having arrangement 2-I in the liquid crystal display device of the present invention.

Figure 7 shows a diagram exhibiting an embodiment having arrangement 2-II in the liquid crystal display device of the present

invention.

Figure 8 shows a diagram exhibiting an embodiment having arrangement 2-III in the liquid crystal display device of the present invention.

5 Figure 9 shows a diagram exhibiting an embodiment having arrangement 2-IV in the liquid crystal display device of the present invention.

The numbers in the Figures have the following meanings:

- 1: A polarizer of the incident side
- 10 2: A liquid crystal cell
- 3: Optically anisotropic member (A)
- 4: Optically anisotropic member (B)
- 5: A polarizer at the output side

15 THE MOST PREFERRED EMBODIMENT TO CARRY OUT THE INVENTION

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention comprises a pair of polarizers disposed at relative positions such that absorption axes of the polarizers are approximately perpendicular to each other and
20 at least optically anisotropic member (A), optically anisotropic member (B) and a liquid crystal cell which are disposed between the pair of polarizers. The liquid crystal display device is characterized in that optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) each
comprise a layer having a specific refractive index, the in-plane slow axis
25 of optically anisotropic member (A) and the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (B) are disposed at relative positions approximately

parallel or approximately perpendicular to each other, and the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (A) and the absorption axis of a polarizer disposed closer to optically anisotropic member (A) are disposed at relative positions approximately parallel or approximately perpendicular to each other. In the liquid crystal display device of the present invention, it is preferable that $n_{zA} > n_{yA}$ and $n_{zB} > n_{yB}$ when, with respect to optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B), the refractive indices in the direction of an in-plane slow axis are represented by n_{xA} and n_{xB} , respectively, the refractive indices in the direction in-plane and perpendicular to the direction of the in-plane slow axis are represented by n_{yA} and n_{yB} , respectively, and the refractive indices in the direction of the thickness are represented by n_{zA} and n_{zB} , respectively, each measured using light having a wavelength of 550 nm. It is more preferable that $n_{zA} - n_{yA}$ and $n_{zB} - n_{yB}$ are each 0.00001 or greater. It is still more preferable that $n_{zA} - n_{yA}$ and $n_{zB} - n_{yB}$ are each 0.00003 or greater. When $n_{zA} \leq n_{yA}$ or $n_{zB} \leq n_{yB}$, there is the possibility that the contrast of the liquid crystal display device is decreased from that obtained when the optically anisotropic members are not disposed.

In the present invention, (I) the absolute value of the difference between n_{xA} and n_{zA} and the absolute value of the difference between n_{xB} and n_{zB} are 0.003 or smaller, preferably 0.002 or smaller, more preferably 0.001 or smaller, still more preferably 0.0008 or smaller (hereinafter, referred to as "preferable embodiment 1"), and most preferably 0.0005 or smaller. Alternatively, (II) it is preferable that the absolute value of the difference between n_{xA} and n_{zA} is 0.003 or smaller and $n_{xB} > n_{zB}$, and it is more preferable that the absolute value of the difference between n_{xA} and

n_{zA} is 0.005 or smaller and $n_{xB} > n_{zB}$. It is still more preferable that the absolute value of the difference between n_{xA} and n_{zA} is 0.001 or smaller and $n_{xB} - n_{zB}$ is 0.00001 or greater. It is most preferable that the absolute value of the difference between n_{xA} and n_{zA} is 0.0008 or smaller and $n_{zB} - n_{yB}$ is 0.00003 or greater (hereinafter, referred to as "preferable embodiment 2"). When the refractive indices do not satisfy the above relations, there is the possibility that the contrast of the liquid crystal display device is decreased from that obtained when the optically anisotropic members are not disposed.

It is preferable that optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) used in the present invention comprises substances selected from (i) a layer comprising a material having a negative value of intrinsic birefringence, (ii) a layer comprising discotic liquid crystal molecules or lyotropic liquid crystal molecules, and (iii) a layer comprising a photo-isomerizable substance. Optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) may be the same layer or a combination of different layers selected from (i) to (iii).

(i) A layer comprising a material having a negative value of intrinsic birefringence

The material having a negative value of intrinsic birefringence means a material exhibiting a property such that, when light is incident on a layer having molecules oriented in the uniaxial order, the refractive index with respect to light in the direction of the orientation is smaller than the refractive index with respect to light in the direction perpendicular to the direction of the orientation.

Examples of the material having a negative value of intrinsic birefringence include vinyl aromatic polymers, polyacrylonitrile-based polymers, polymethyl methacrylate-based polymers, cellulose ester-based polymers and multi-component copolymers derived from these polymers.

5 The material having a negative value of intrinsic birefringence may be used singly or in combination of two or more. Among these materials, vinyl aromatic polymers, polyacrylonitrile-based polymers and polymethyl methacrylate-based polymers are preferable, and vinyl aromatic polymers are more preferable since the birefringence is exhibited to a great degree.

10 Examples of the vinyl aromatic polymer include polystyrene and copolymers of vinyl aromatic monomers such as styrene, α -methylstyrene, o-methylstyrene, p-methylstyrene, p-chlorostyrene, p-nitrostyrene, p-aminostyrene, p-carboxystyrene and p-phenylstyrene with other monomers such as ethylene, propylene, butadiene, isoprene, (meth)-
15 acrylonitrile, α -chloroacrylonitrile, methyl (meth)acrylate, ethyl (meth)-acrylate, (meth)acrylic acid, maleic anhydride and vinyl acetate. Among these polymers, polystyrene and copolymers of styrene and maleic anhydride are preferable.

In the present invention, where necessary, conventional additives
20 such as antioxidants, heat stabilizers, light stabilizers, ultraviolet light absorbents, antistatic agents, dispersants, chlorine scavengers, flame retardants, nucleating agents for crystallization, antiblocking agents, anticlouding agents, mold releases, pigments, organic and inorganic fillers, neutralizing agents, lubricants, decomposing agents, metal inactivators,
25 antifouling agents, antibacterial agents, other resins and thermoplastic elastomers may be added to the material having a negative value of the

intrinsic birefringence as long as the effects of the present invention are not adversely affected.

The layer comprising the material having a negative value of the intrinsic birefringence may further comprise other materials. However, a layer comprising the material having a negative value of the intrinsic birefringence alone is preferable. A laminate having a layer comprising other materials laminated to at least one face of the layer comprising the material having a negative value of the intrinsic birefringence is preferable. A laminate having layers comprising other materials laminated to both faces of the layer comprising the material having a negative value of the intrinsic birefringence is more preferable.

The processes for producing the layer comprising the material having a negative value of the intrinsic birefringence and the laminate having a layer comprising other materials laminated to at least one face of the layer comprising the material having a negative value of the intrinsic birefringence are not particularly limited. Examples of the process include conventional processes such as the flow coating process using a solution, the injection molding process and the melt extrusion process.

It is preferable that the layer comprising the material having a negative value of intrinsic birefringence is an oriented layer comprising the material having a negative value of intrinsic birefringence. From the standpoint of exhibiting excellent workability, efficiently and easily forming optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) and maintaining stable and uniform phase difference for a long time, it is preferable that the laminate having a layer comprising other materials laminated to at least one face of the layer comprising the

material having a negative value of the intrinsic birefringence is an oriented layer. It is more preferable that the laminate having a layer comprising other materials laminated to both faces of the layer comprising the material having a negative value of the intrinsic birefringence is an oriented layer. From the standpoint of efficiently utilizing the phase difference in the layer comprising the material having a negative value of intrinsic birefringence, it is preferable that the layer comprising other materials is a layer having substantially no orientation. When the layer comprising other materials is a layer having substantially no orientation, the optically anisotropic member which is $n_z > n_y$ and has an absolute value of the difference between n_x and n_z of 0.003 or smaller can be efficiently and easily formed.

The processes for producing the oriented layer of the layer comprising the material having a negative value of intrinsic birefringence and the oriented layer of the laminate having a layer comprising other materials laminated to at least one face of the layer comprising the material having a negative value of the intrinsic birefringence are not particularly limited. From the standpoint of uniformly and efficiently controlling the refractive index of the optically anisotropic member in the direction of thickness, the process of stretching the layer comprising the material having a negative value of intrinsic birefringence is preferable.

From the standpoint of controlling the in-plane refractive index of the optically anisotropic member, the process of further laminating another stretched film to the stretched layer comprising the material having a negative value of intrinsic birefringence is also preferable. By laminating another stretched film to the stretched layer comprising the

material having a negative value of intrinsic birefringence, the optically anisotropic member in which $n_z > n_y$ and $n_x > n_z$ can be efficiently and easily formed.

It is preferable that the layer comprising the material having a negative value of intrinsic birefringence has a structure such that layers comprising other materials are laminated to both faces of the layer comprising the material having a negative value of intrinsic birefringence via a layer of an adhesive resin. Due to this structure, even when the layer comprising the material having a negative value of intrinsic birefringence has a small strength and stretching of the layer alone is difficult, the stretching becomes possible at a temperature where the birefringence is easily exhibited, and optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) having a uniform phase difference over the entire face of the layer can be obtained with excellent productivity without fracture.

The processes for stretching the oriented layer of the layer comprising the material having a negative value of intrinsic birefringence and the oriented layer of the laminate having a layer comprising other materials laminated to both faces of the layer comprising the material having a negative value of the intrinsic birefringence are not particularly limited, and a conventional process can be applied. Examples of the process include uniaxial stretching processes such as the process of uniaxial stretching in the longitudinal direction utilizing the difference in the circumferential speed of rolls, and the process of uniaxial stretching in the transverse direction using a tenter; processes of biaxial stretching such as the process of simultaneous stretching comprising longitudinal

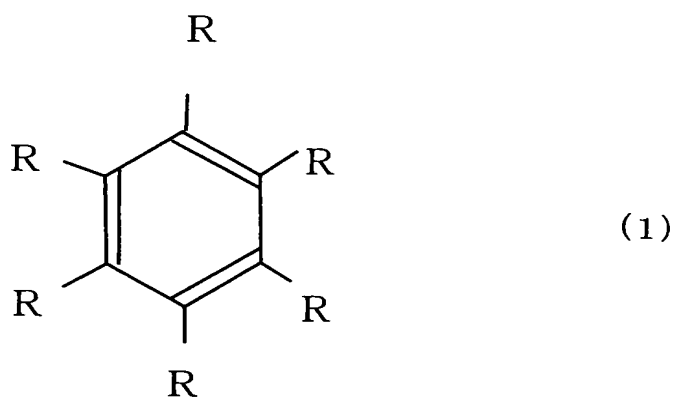
stretching by increasing the distance between fixing clips and transverse stretching by an increase in the angle of opening of guide rails, and the process of successive stretching comprising longitudinal stretching utilizing the difference in the circumferential speed of rolls, followed by transverse stretching using a tenter by gripping both end portions by clips; and processes of oblique stretching such as the process using a tenter stretcher which can apply longitudinal or transverse feeding force, tensile force or winding force at different rightward and leftward speeds, or a tenter stretcher which has the same distance of movement with a fixed angle of stretching θ or has different distances of movement while longitudinal or transverse feeding force, tensile force or winding force can be applied at the same rightward and leftward speeds.

As described above, by stretching the layer comprising the material having a negative value of intrinsic birefringence or by stretching the laminate having a layer comprising other materials laminated to at least one face of the layer comprising the material having a negative value of intrinsic birefringence, the refractive index in the direction perpendicular to the direction of stretching of the layer is made greater and the refractive index in the direction of stretching of the layer is made smaller. Thus, optically anisotropic substance (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) having a uniform phase difference can be efficiently and advantageously prepared.

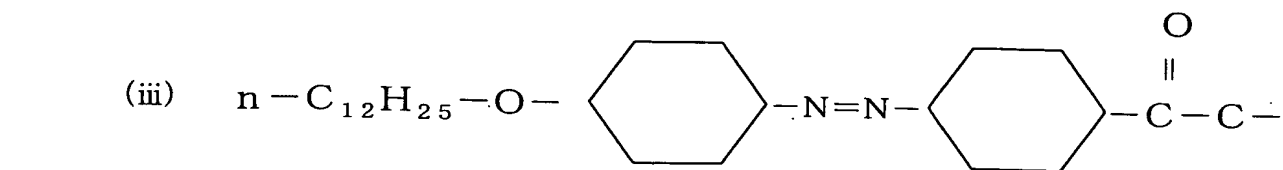
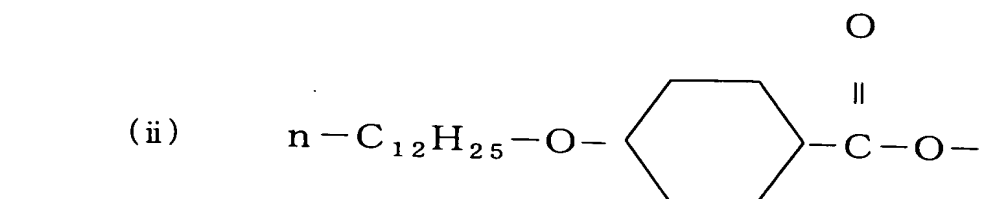
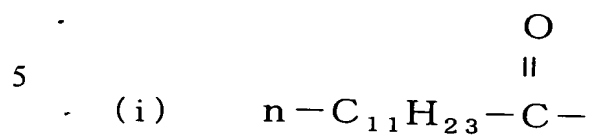
(ii-1) A layer comprising discotic liquid crystal molecules

The discotic liquid crystal molecules are described in various references [for example, benzene derivatives described in C. Desrude et al.,

Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst., vol. 71, page 111 (1981); cyclohexane derivatives described in research reports by B. Kohne et al. and Angew. Chem., vol. 96, page 70 (1984); and aza crown-based molecules and phenylacetylene-based macrocycles described in research reports by J. M. Lehn et al., J. Chem. Commun., page 1794 (1985) and research reports by J. Zhang et al., J. Am. Chem. Sci. vol. 116, page 2655 (1994)]. In general, the discotic liquid crystal has a structure in which these molecules are placed as the mother nucleus and linear alkyl groups and alkoxy groups and substituted benzoyloxyl group are added as substituents in the form of linear chains in a radial shape. Specific examples of the discotic crystal include compounds represented by the following formulae (1) and (2):



In formula (1), R represents one of groups expressed by the following formulae (i) to (iii):

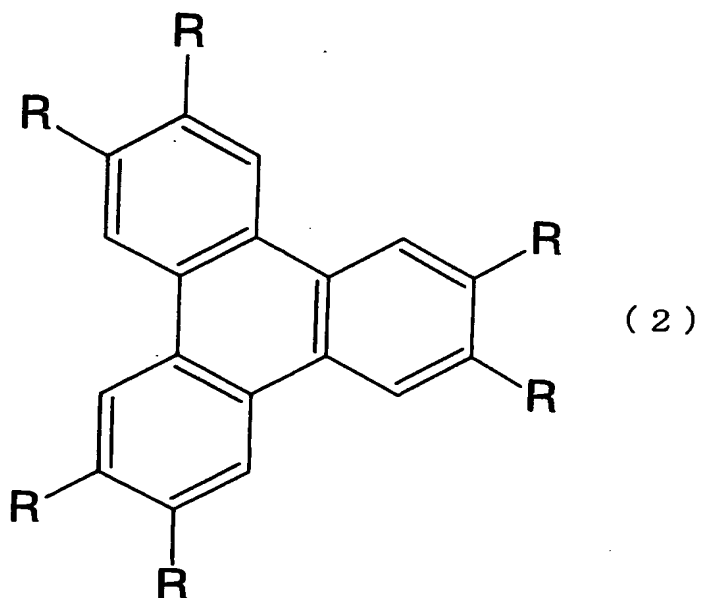


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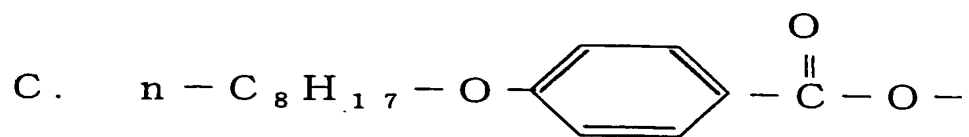
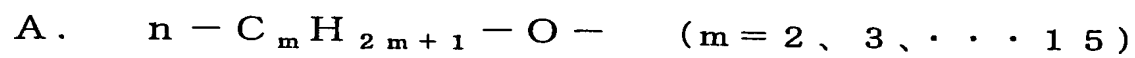
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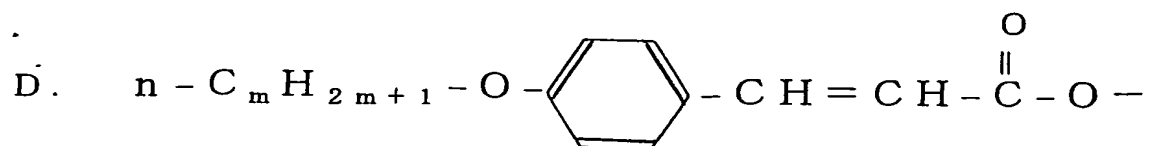
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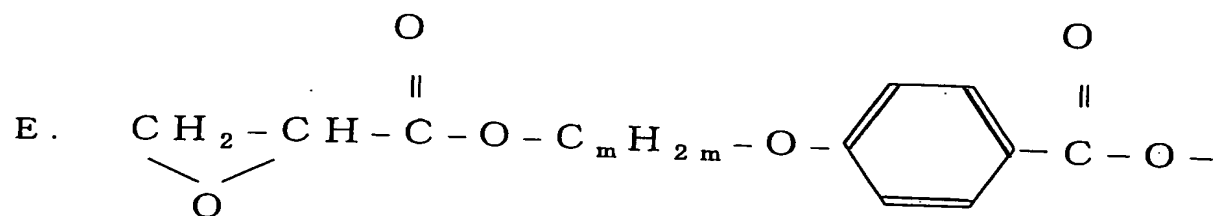


In formula (2), R represents one of groups expressed by formulae A
15 to F:

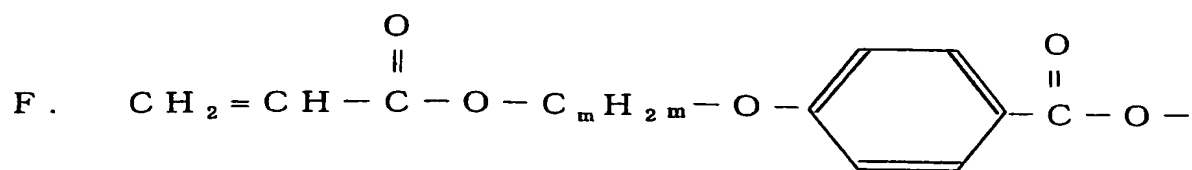




(m = 7, 8, 9, 10)



(m = 4, 5, . . . 10)



(m = 4, 5, . . . 10)

It is preferable that the layer comprising the discotic liquid crystal molecules comprises a layer in which the discotic liquid crystal molecules are oriented in the direction substantially perpendicular to the face of the substrate from the standpoint of efficiently and easily forming optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) and maintaining the stable and uniform phase difference for a long time. The substantially perpendicular orientation of the discotic liquid crystal molecules means a condition such that the discotic liquid crystal molecules are arranged in an orientation at an average oblique angle of 50 to 90° with respect to the face of the substrate. Examples of the substrate include films and plates made of glass and resins. From the standpoint of the decrease in the weight, the decrease in the thickness and the efficiency of production, the layer comprising the discotic liquid crystal molecules may be a laminate in which the discotic liquid crystal molecules are oriented substantially perpendicularly to the polarizer or one of the optically anisotropic members used in the present invention.

The process for producing optically anisotropic member (A) from a layer comprising the discotic liquid crystal molecules is not particularly limited. A process of laminating the discotic liquid crystal molecules to a substrate is preferable. From the standpoint of efficient control of the refractive index in the direction of the thickness of optically anisotropic member (A), the process of laminating the discotic liquid crystal molecules in a manner such that the discotic liquid crystal molecules are oriented substantially perpendicular to the face of the substrate is preferable. Optically anisotropic member (A) can be formed efficiently in accordance with the above process. In this case, the optically anisotropic member

satisfying the conditions of $n_z > n_y$ and an absolute value of the difference between n_x and n_z of 0.003 or smaller can be easily formed when the substrate substantially does not have the phase difference. An optically anisotropic member satisfying the conditions of $n_z > n_y$ and $n_x > n_z$ can be easily formed when the substrate have the phase difference.

As for the process for arranging the discotic liquid crystal molecules in the perpendicular direction, this arrangement can be obtained by coating a film for perpendicular orientation with a coating fluid comprising the discotic liquid crystal molecules or a combination of the discotic liquid crystal molecules, a polymerization initiator described later and other additives, followed by fixing the substances in the coating fluid to the film, or by coating a film for perpendicular orientation with the coating fluid, followed by fixing the substances in the coating fluid to the film, then by removing the film for perpendicular orientation and laminating the remaining layer comprising the discotic liquid crystal molecules to a substrate.

Examples of the solvent used for preparation of the coating fluid include water and organic solvents. Examples of the organic solvent include amides such as N,N-dimethylformamide; sulfoxides such as dimethyl sulfoxide; heterocyclic compounds such as pyridine; hydrocarbons such as benzene and hexane; alkyl halides such as chloroform and dichloromethane; esters such as methyl acetate and butyl acetate; ketones such as acetone and methyl ethyl ketone; and ethers such as tetrahydrofuran and 1,2-dimethoxyethane. Two or more organic solvents may be used in combination.

The coating with the coating fluid can be conducted in accordance

with a conventional process such as the extrusion coating process, the direct gravure coating process, the reverse gravure coating process and the die coating process.

The film for perpendicular orientation means a film having a small surface energy such that liquid crystal molecules can be oriented perpendicularly. The film for perpendicular orientation is, in general, formed with a polymer. In particular, from the standpoint of decreasing the surface energy of the film for perpendicular orientation, a polymer in which fluorine atom or a hydrocarbon group having 10 or more carbon atoms is introduced as a side chain of the polymer is preferable. The hydrocarbon group is an aliphatic group, an aromatic group or a combination of these groups. It is preferable that the main chain of the polymer has the structure of a polyimide or polyvinyl alcohol.

The degree of polymerization of the polymer used for the film for perpendicular orientation is preferably 200 to 5,000 and more preferably 300 to 3,000. The molecular weight of the polymer is preferably 9,000 to 200,000 and more preferably 13,000 to 130,000. Two or more polymers may be used in combination.

The film for perpendicular orientation can be formed by coating a substrate with the above polymer used for the film for perpendicular orientation. It is preferable that the film for perpendicular orientation is subjected to the rubbing treatment. The rubbing treatment can be conducted by rubbing the surface of the film having the polymer with paper or a cloth several times in a specific direction.

The perpendicularly oriented discotic liquid crystal molecules are fixed while the oriented condition is maintained. It is preferable that the

fixing is conducted by polymerization. The liquid crystal molecules fixed in the perpendicularly oriented condition can maintain the oriented condition without the film for perpendicular orientation.

Examples of the process for the polymerization include the thermal polymerization using a thermal polymerization initiator and the photopolymerization using a photopolymerization initiator. The photopolymerization is preferable among the polymerization processes.

Examples of the photopolymerization initiator include α -carbonyl compounds (described in the specifications of the United States Patent Nos. 2367661 and 2367670), acyloin ethers (described in the specification of the United States Patent No. 2448828), aromatic acyloin compounds substituted with α -hydrocarbon (described in the specification of the United States Patent No. 2722512), polynuclear quinone compounds (described in the specifications of the United States Patent Nos. 3046127 and 2951758), combinations of triarylimidazole dimers and p-aminophenyl ketones (described in the specification of the United States Patent No. 3549367), acridine and phenazine compounds (described in the specifications of Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. Showa 60(1985)-105667 and the United States Patent No. 4239850) and oxadiazole compounds (described in the specification of the United States Patent No. 4212970).

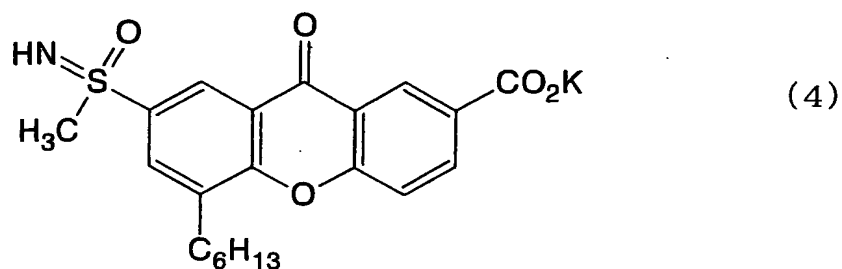
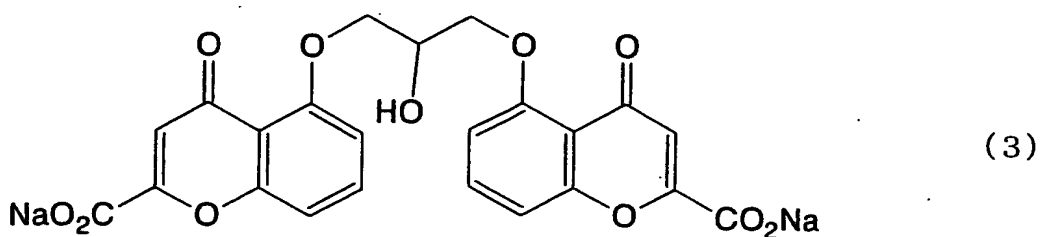
As described above, due to the formation of the layer in which the discotic liquid crystal molecules are perpendicularly oriented, the refractive index of this layer in the direction substantially parallel to the face of the disk of the perpendicularly oriented discotic liquid crystal molecules is increased, and the refractive index in the direction of the

normal of the face of the disk is decreased. Therefore, optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) having a uniform phase difference can be formed efficiently and advantageously.

5 (i-2) Layer comprising lyotropic liquid crystal molecules

The lyotropic liquid crystal molecule means a molecule exhibiting the liquid crystal property when the molecule is dissolved into a specific solvent in a concentration in a specific range (refer to Ekisho Binran (Handbook of Liquid Crystals), published by Maruzen Co., Ltd., page 3 or
10 else). Specific examples include macromolecular lyotropic liquid crystal molecules obtained by dissolving a macromolecule having the main chain having a rod-like skeleton structure such as cellulose derivatives, polypeptides and nucleic acids; amphiphilic lyotropic liquid crystal molecules comprising a concentrated aqueous solution of an amphiphilic
15 low molecular weight compound; and chromonic liquid crystal molecules comprising a solution of a low molecular weight compound having an aromatic ring provided with solubility in water, which are described in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. Heisei 10(1998)-333145 and Mol. Cryst., Liq. Cryst., 1993, Vol. 225, 293-310.

20 It is preferable that the lyotropic liquid crystal molecules used in the present invention are characterized by that the molecules are oriented in a specific direction under shearing force. It is also preferable that the lyotropic liquid crystal molecules used in the present invention substantially do not have absorption in the region of visible light.
25 Specific examples of the lyotropic liquid crystal molecule include compounds expressed by the following formulae (3) and (4):



It is preferable that the layer comprising the lyotropic liquid crystal comprises a layer in which lyotropic liquid crystal molecules are oriented in the direction substantially perpendicular to the face of the substrate from the standpoint of efficiently and easily forming optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) and maintaining the stable and uniform phase difference for a long time. The substantially perpendicular orientation of the lyotropic liquid crystal molecules means a condition such that the lyotropic liquid crystal molecules are arranged in an orientation at an average oblique angle of 50 to 90° with respect to the face of the substrate. Examples of the substrate include films and plates made of glass and resins.

The process for producing optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) from a layer comprising the lyotropic liquid crystal molecules is not particularly limited. A process of

laminating the lyotropic liquid crystal molecules to a substrate is preferable. From the standpoint of efficient control of the refractive index in the direction of the thickness of optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B), the process of laminating the lyotropic liquid crystal molecules in a manner such that the lyotropic liquid crystal molecules are oriented substantially perpendicular to the face of the substrate under shearing force is preferable. Optically anisotropic substance (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) can be formed efficiently in accordance with the above process. In this case, an optically anisotropic member satisfying the condition of $n_z > n_y$ and an absolute value of the difference between n_x and n_z of 0.003 or smaller can be easily formed when the substrate substantially does not have the phase difference. An optically anisotropic member satisfying the condition of $n_z > n_y$ and $n_x > n_z$ can be efficiently and easily formed when the substrate have the phase difference.

Examples of the process for perpendicularly orienting the lyotropic liquid crystal molecules under shearing force include a process of coating a substrate with a coating fluid comprising the lyotropic liquid crystal molecules or a combination of the discotic liquid crystal molecules, a polymerization initiator described later and other additives, followed by fixing the substances in the coating fluid to the film. It is preferable in the treatment for the orientation that a film for perpendicular orientation is not used so that the efficiency of production is made excellent, the decreases in the weight and the thickness can be achieved, damages to the substrate can be prevented, and the coating can be achieved with a uniform thickness.

Examples of the solvent used for preparation of the coating fluid include water and organic solvents. Examples of the organic solvent include amides such as N,N-dimethylformamide; sulfoxides such as dimethyl sulfoxide; heterocyclic compounds such as pyridine; 5 hydrocarbons such as benzene and hexane; alkyl halides such as chloroform and dichloromethane; esters such as methyl acetate and butyl acetate; ketones such as acetone and methyl ethyl ketone; and ethers such as tetrahydrofuran and 1,2-dimethoxyethane. Two or more organic solvents may be used in combination.

10 The concentration of the solution comprising the lyotropic liquid crystal molecules is not particularly limited as long as the molecules used for the layer of optically anisotropic member (A) and the layer of optically anisotropic member (B) exhibit the liquid crystal property. The liquid crystal molecules are dissolved in the solvent in an amount preferably in 15 the range of 0.0001 to 100 parts by weight and more preferably in the range of 0.0001 to 1 part by weight.

Where necessary, the solution comprising the lyotropic liquid crystal molecules may comprise conventional additives such as polymerization initiators, antioxidants, heat stabilizers, light stabilizers, 20 ultraviolet light absorbents, antistatic agents, dispersants, chlorine scavengers, flame retardants, nucleating agents for crystallization, antiblocking agents, anticlouding agents, mold releases, pigments, organic and inorganic fillers, neutralizing agents, lubricants, decomposing agents, metal inactivators, antifouling agents, plasticizers, adhesives, anti- 25 bacterial agents, other resins and thermoplastic elastomers as long as the effects of the present invention are not adversely affected. The additive

is added to the solution comprising the lyotropic liquid crystal molecules in an amount, in general, in the range of 0 to 5 parts by weight and preferably in the range of 0 to 3 parts by weight.

The coating with the solution comprising the lyotropic liquid crystal molecules can be conducted in accordance with a conventional process such as the extrusion coating process, the direct gravure coating process, the reverse gravure coating process and the die coating process.

The lyotropic liquid crystal molecules perpendicularly oriented under shearing force are fixed while the oriented condition is maintained. Examples of the process for the fixing include removal of the solvent by drying, polymerization and a combination of these processes. Examples of the polymerization include the thermal polymerization using a thermal polymerization initiator and the photopolymerization using a photopolymerization initiator.

As described above, due to the formation of a layer in which the lyotropic liquid crystal molecules are perpendicularly oriented, the refractive index in the direction substantially perpendicular to the direction of shearing of the lyotropic liquid crystal molecules perpendicularly oriented under shearing force is increased, and the refractive index in the direction of the shearing is decreased. Therefore, optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) having a uniform phase difference can be formed efficiently and advantageously.

(iii) A layer comprising a photo-isomerizable substance

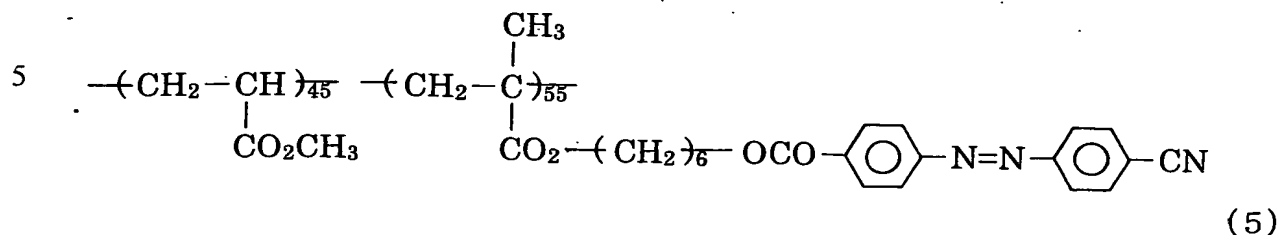
The photo-isomerizable substance means a compound which is

sterically isomerized or structurally isomerized by light and, preferably, is further isomerized in the reverse direction by light having a different wavelength or by heat. Among the above compound, in general, many of compounds which change the structure accompanied with a change in the color tone in the visible region are known as the photochromic compounds. Examples of the photochromic compounds include azobenzene-based compounds, benzaldoxime-based compounds, azomethine-based compounds, stilbene-based compounds, spiropyrane-based compounds, spirooxazine-based compounds, fulgide-based compounds, diarylethene-based compounds, cinnamic acid-based compounds, retinal-based compounds and hemithioindigo-based compounds.

The above photo-isomerizable substance, which is a compound having a photo-isomerizable functional group (such as azo group and inner olefins), may be a low molecular weight compound or a polymer.

When the photo-isomerizable substance is a polymer, the same function can be exhibited when the photo-isomerizable group is either in the main chain or in a side chain. The polymer may be a homopolymer or a copolymer. As for the relative amounts of monomer components in the copolymer, a suitable value can be used so that the properties of the copolymer such as the ability of photo-isomerization and Tg are suitably adjusted. The compound having the photo-isomerizable group may be a liquid crystal compound, at the same time. In other words, the liquid crystal compound may have a photo-isomerizable functional group in the molecule. The photo-isomerizable substance is specifically described in Kobunshi, 41 (12), (1992), page 884; "Chromic Materials and Application" (ed. by CMC), page 221; "Mechanochemistry" (ed. by Maruzen), page 21;

and "Kobunshi Ronbunshu", vol. 147, No. 10 (1991), page 771. As a specific example of the photo-isomerizable substance, a compound expressed by formula (5) is shown in the following.



It is preferable that the layer comprising the photo-isomerizable substance is a layer comprising the photo-isomerizable substance which has been isomerized into a specific isomer from the standpoint of efficiently and easily forming optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) and maintaining the stable and uniform phase difference.

The process for producing optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) from a layer comprising the photo-isomerizable substance is not particularly limited. A process of coating a substrate with a solution comprising the photo-isomerizable substance to form a film, followed by irradiation with linearly polarized light via a drying step is preferable. The process comprising irradiation of the face of the film with linearly polarized light in the direction perpendicular to the face is more preferable. Optically anisotropic substance (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) can be formed efficiently in accordance with the above process. Examples of the substrate include films and plates made of glass and resins. In this case, an optically anisotropic member satisfying the condition of $n_z > n_y$ and an

absolute value of the difference between n_x and n_z of 0.003 or smaller can be easily formed when the substrate substantially does not have the phase difference. An optically anisotropic member satisfying the condition of $n_z > n_y$ and $n_x > n_z$ can be efficiently and easily formed when the substrate
5 have the phase difference.

The solvent used for preparation of the solution comprising the photo-isomerizable substance is not particularly limited. Examples of the solvent include organic solvents such as methylene chloride, acetone, methanol and methyl ethyl ketone. The concentration of the coating
10 fluid is not particularly limited and is selected so that viscosity suitable for the coating can be obtained. The concentration is preferably 1 to 50%. As the process for the coating, a conventional coating process such as the bar coating process and the roll coating process can be utilized.

For irradiation with the linearly polarized light, the irradiation can
15 be conducted when the coating layer has been approximately dried. The approximately dried condition may be considered to be the condition in which the residual amount of the solvent in the coating layer is 10% by weight or less. It is preferable that the temperature of the irradiation with the linearly polarized light is in the range of $T_g - 50^\circ\text{C}$ to $T_g + 30^\circ\text{C}$
20 although the optimum temperature is different depending on the residual amount of the solvent. The source of the polarized light is not particularly limited. A mercury lamp or a halogen lamp can be advantageously used.

As described above, due to the irradiation of the layer comprising
25 the photo-isomerizable substance with the linearly polarized light, the refractive index in the direction substantially perpendicular to the

direction of the polarization axis of the light used for the irradiation is increased, and the refractive index in the direction of the polarization axis of the light used for the irradiation is decreased. Therefore, optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) having a
5 uniform phase difference can be formed efficiently and advantageously.

In the liquid crystal display device of the present invention, the content of the residual volatile components in optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) is preferably 0.1% by weight or smaller and more preferably 0.01% by weight or smaller.
10 When the contents of residual volatile components in both of optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) exceed 0.1% by weight, there is the possibility that the phase difference is not uniform since the volatile components are discharged to the outside during the use, and internal stress is generated due to a dimensional change formed in
15 optically anisotropic member (A) or optically anisotropic member (B). When the contents of residual volatile components in both of optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) in the liquid crystal display device of the present invention are within the above range, the optical property exhibits excellent stability in that the liquid display
20 device shows no decrease in the contrast of displayed images or uneven display under any environment even after the use for a long time.

The volatile components are substances contained in the optically anisotropic members in minute amounts and having molecular weights of 200 or smaller, such as residual monomers and solvents. The content of
25 the volatile components can be determined as the total of the amounts of the substances having a molecular weight of 200 or smaller in the analysis

of the optically anisotropic member in accordance with the gas chromatography.

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention is a liquid crystal display device of an in-plane switching mode which comprises a pair of polarizers which are a polarizer at an output side and a polarizer at an incident side and disposed at relative positions such that absorption axes of the polarizers are approximately perpendicular to each other and at least optically anisotropic member (A), optically anisotropic member (B) and a liquid crystal cell which are disposed between the pair of polarizers, wherein the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (A) and the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (B) are disposed at relative positions approximately parallel or approximately perpendicular to each other; and the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (A) and the absorption axis of a polarizer disposed closer to optically anisotropic member (A) are disposed at relative positions approximately parallel or approximately perpendicular to each other.

In the present invention, the angle between two axes is defined as the angle between a plane having one of the axes as the normal and another plane having the other of the axes as the normal, wherein the smaller angle is selected. In the present invention, that two axes are disposed at relative positions approximately parallel to each other means that the angle between the two axes is 0 to 3°, and that two axes are disposed at relative positions approximately perpendicular to each other means that the angle between the two axes is 87 to 90°.

It is preferable that optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) used in the present invention have uniform

optical properties. It is more referable that the dispersion of the in-plane retardation is 10 nm or smaller, still more preferably 5 nm or smaller and most preferably 2 nm or smaller. When the dispersion of the in-plane retardation is within the above range, the quality of display of the liquid crystal display device of the present invention can be made excellent. The dispersion of the in-plane retardation means the difference between the maximum value and the minimum value of the in-plane retardation when the in-plane retardation is measured over the entire face of the optically anisotropic members in the condition such that the incident angle of light is 0°, i.e., when the incident light and the surfaces of optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) used in the present invention are perpendicular to each other.

The in-plane switching (IPS) mode, which is the mode of the liquid crystal display device of the present invention, uses liquid crystal molecules homogeneously oriented in the horizontal direction and two polarizers having transmission axes disposed at relative positions perpendicular to each other, one transmission axis being in the vertical direction and the other transmission axis being in the horizontal direction with respect to the front face of the display. Therefore, the sufficient contrast can be obtained since the two transmission axes are in such relative positions that the two transmission axes are seen perpendicularly when the face of the display is observed at a horizontally or vertically oblique angle and, moreover, the homogeneously oriented liquid crystal layer shows little birefringence unlike liquid crystal layers of the twisted mode. However, when the face of the display is observed obliquely at the angle of 45°, the angle between the transmission axes of the two

polarizers shifts from 90° , and leak of light takes place due to birefringence of the transmitted light. Therefore, the sufficiently dark color is not obtained, and the contrast decreases. To overcome this drawback, optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic substance (B) are disposed between two polarizers of the liquid crystal display device of the in-plane switching mode in a manner such that the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (A) and the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (B) are disposed at relative positions approximately parallel to each other, and the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (A) and the transmission axis of the polarizer disposed closer to optically anisotropic member (A) are disposed at relative positions approximately parallel or approximately perpendicular to each other. Due to this arrangement of relative positions, the phase difference formed by the liquid crystal in the liquid crystal cell is compensated, and compensation for the angle of field of the polarizer is also achieved. Due to the above effect, the phase difference formed by the transmitted light is effectively compensated to prevent the leak of light, and excellent contrast can be obtained in observation at any of the entire angle. This effect is considered to be exhibited also in the cases of liquid crystal display devices of other modes. In particular, the effect is remarkable in the case of the IPS mode.

In the liquid display device of the present invention, a suitable polarizer which is obtained from a film comprising a suitable conventional vinyl alcohol-based polymer such as polyvinyl alcohol and polyvinyl alcohol with a partial formal treatment after suitable treatments such as the dying with dichroic substances (such as iodine and dichroic dyes), the

stretching treatment and the crosslinking treatment in a suitable order in accordance with suitable processes and transmits linearly polarized light on incidence of natural light, can be used. In particular, a polarizer exhibiting excellent transmission of light and degree of polarization is preferable. In general, the thickness of the polarizer is 5 to 80 μm . However, the thickness is not limited to this range.

In general, protective films are attached to both faces of the polarizer, and the obtained laminate is used as a polarizer plate.

As the protective film in the polarizer, a suitable transparent film can be used. In particular, films comprising a polymer exhibiting excellent transparency, mechanical strength, heat stability and property of shielding moisture are preferable. Examples of the polymer include polymers having an alicyclic structure, polyolefin polymers, polycarbonate polymers, polyester polymers such as polyethylene terephthalate, polyvinyl chloride polymers, polystyrene polymers, polyacrylonitrile polymers, polysulfone polymers, polyether sulfone polymers, polyarylate polymers, acetate polymers such as triacetylcellulose and copolymers of (meth)acrylic acid esters and vinyl aromatic compounds. Among these polymers, triacetylcellulose, polyethylene terephthalate and polymer resins having an alicyclic structure are preferable from the standpoint of transparency and light weight, and polyethylene terephthalate and polymer resins having an alicyclic structure are more preferable from the standpoint of dimensional stability and control of the thickness of the film. The optically anisotropic member used in the present invention can work also as the protective film for the polarizer so that the thickness of the liquid crystal display device can be decreased.

In the present invention, when the optically anisotropic member and the polarizer are in contact with each other, the optically anisotropic member may replace the protective film of the polarizer described above and can be attached to the polarizer using a suitable means such as an
5 adhesive or a pressure-sensitive adhesive.

Examples of the adhesive and the pressure-sensitive adhesive include adhesives and pressure-sensitive adhesives based on acrylic polymers, silicones, polyesters, polyurethanes, polyethers and rubbers. Among these materials, acrylic adhesives and pressure-sensitive
10 adhesives are preferable from the standpoint of heat resistance and transparency.

As the process for lamination, a conventional process for lamination can be used. Examples of the process for lamination include the process of laminating the optically anisotropic member and the polarizer which
15 are each cut into a desired size, and the process of laminating long sheets of the optically anisotropic member and the polarizer in accordance with the roll-to-roll process.

Examples of the polymer resin having an alicyclic structure include norbornene-based polymers, polymers based on cyclic olefins having a
20 single ring, cyclic conjugate diene-based polymers, polymers of vinyl alicyclic hydrocarbons and hydrogenation products of these polymers. Among these polymers, norbornene-based polymers are preferable from the standpoint of transparency and the molding property.

Examples of the norbornene-based polymer include ring-opening
25 polymers of norbornene-based monomers, ring-opening copolymers of norbornene-based monomers with other monomers copolymerizable with

the norbornene-based monomers in accordance with the ring-opening copolymerization, hydrogenation products of these polymers, addition polymers of norbornene-based monomers and addition-type copolymers of norbornene-based monomers with other monomers copolymerizable with the norbornene-based monomers. Among these polymers, hydrogenation products of ring-opening (co)polymers of norbornene-based monomers are preferable from the standpoint of transparency.

The polymer resin having an alicyclic structure can be selected from conventional polymers disclosed, for example, in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 2002-321302.

The protective film for the polarizer at the side of vision in the liquid crystal display device of the present invention can be prepared by laminating a hard coat layer and a low refractive index layer in this order.

The hard coat layer is a layer having a great hardness of the surface. Specifically, the hard coat layer is a layer having a hardness of "HB" or harder measured in accordance with the test method of pencil hardness (using a glass plate as the test plate) described in Japanese Industrial Standard K 5600-5-4. It is preferable that the hard coat layer has a great refractive index. When the hard coat layer has a great refractive index, formation of images due to outside light can be prevented, and a polarizer exhibiting excellent scratch resistance and property for preventing fouling can be prepared. The average thickness of the hard coat layer is not particularly limited. The thickness is, in general, 0.5 to 30 μm and preferably 3 to 15 μm . The great refractive index means a refractive index greater than the refractive index of the low refractive index layer which will be laminated later and is preferably 1.55 or greater.

The refractive index can be obtained by using, for example, a conventional spectro-ellipsometer.

The material for constituting the hard coat layer is not particularly limited as long as the material exhibits a hardness of "HB" or harder
5 measured in accordance with the test method of pencil hardness (using a glass plate as the test plate) described in Japanese Industrial Standard K 5600-5-4.

Examples of the above material include organic hard coat materials such as organic silicone-based materials, melamine-based materials,
10 epoxy-based materials, acrylic materials and urethane acrylate-based materials; and inorganic hard coat materials such as silicon dioxide-based materials. Among these materials, urethane acrylate-based hard coat materials and polyfunctional acrylate-based hard coat materials are preferable from the standpoint of excellent adhesive ability and
15 productivity.

In the present invention, it is preferable that the hard coat layer has a refractive index of 1.5 or greater, more preferably 1.53 or greater and most preferably 1.55 or greater. When the refractive index of the hard coat layer is in this range, an excellent property of preventing
20 reflection in a wide band range is exhibited, the design of the low refractive index layer to be laminated on the hard coat layer is facilitated, and a laminate film for optical applications exhibiting excellent scratch resistance can be obtained.

It is preferable that the hard coat layer further comprises particles
25 of an inorganic oxide.

By adding particles of an inorganic oxide, a hard coat layer

exhibiting excellent scratch resistance and having a refractive index of 1.55 or greater can be easily formed.

As the particles of an inorganic oxide which can be used for the hard coat layer, particles having a great refractive index are preferable.

5 Specifically, particles of an inorganic oxide having a refractive index of 1.6 or greater are preferable, and particles of an inorganic oxide having a refractive index of 1.6 to 2.3 are more preferable.

Examples of the particles of an inorganic oxide having a great refractive index include particles of titania (titanium oxide), zirconia
10 (zirconium oxide), zinc oxide, tin oxide, cerium oxide, antimony pentaoxide, indium oxide doped with tin (ITO), tin oxide doped with antimony (ATO), tin oxide doped with phosphorus (PTO), indium oxide doped with zinc (IZO), zinc oxide doped with aluminum (AZO) and tin oxide doped with fluorine (FTO).

15 Among these particles, particles of antimony pentaoxide are suitable as a component for adjusting the refractive index due to the great refractive index and excellent balance between electric conductivity and transparency.

The low refractive index layer is a layer having a refractive index
20 smaller than that of the hard coat layer. The refractive index of the low refractive index layer is preferably 1.36 or smaller, more preferably 1.35 to 1.25, and most preferably 1.34 to 1.30. When the refractive index is within the above range, a protective film for a polarizer plate exhibiting excellent balance between visibility, scratch resistance and strength can
25 be formed. The thickness of the low refractive index layer is preferably 10 to 1,000 nm and more preferably 30 to 500 nm.

The material constituting the low refractive index layer is not particularly limited as long as the layer having a refractive index within the above range can be formed. Aero gel is preferable since the control of the refractive index is easy and water resistance is excellent.

5 The aero gel is a transparent porous substance having minute pores dispersed in a matrix. Most of the pores have a size of 200 nm or smaller. The content of the pore is, in general, 10% by volume or greater and 60% by volume or smaller and preferably 20% by volume or greater and 40% by volume or smaller.

10 Examples of the aero gel having dispersed minute pores include silica aero gel and porous substances containing hollow particles dispersed in a matrix.

 The aero gel can be produced by supercritical drying of a gel-form compound which is obtained by polymerization of an alkoxysilane with
15 hydrolysis, has a skeleton structure of silica and is in the swollen condition, as disclosed in the United States Patent Nos. 4402927, 4432956 and 4610863. The supercritical drying can be conducted, for example, by replacing a portion or the entire amount of a solvent in a gel-form compound with a drying fluid such as carbon dioxide and an alcohol,
20 followed by bringing the resultant compound into a supercritical condition and removing the drying fluid (as a gas) which has changed into the gas phase from the supercritical condition. The silica aero gel may be produced using sodium silicate as the raw material in a manner described above as disclosed in the United States Patent Nos. 5137279 and 5124364.
25 The refractive index of the silica aero gel can be changed as desired by adjusting relative amounts of raw materials.

Examples of the porous substances containing hollow particles dispersed in a matrix include porous substances in which hollow fine particles having pores at the inside are dispersed in a binder resin as disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open Nos. 2001-233611
5 and 2003-149642.

The binder resin can be selected from resins satisfying requirements such as dispersion of hollow fine particles, transparency of the porous substance and strength of the porous substance. Examples of the binder resin include conventional resins used for coating such as
10 polyester resins, acrylic resins, urethane resins, vinyl chloride resins, epoxy resins, melamine resins, fluororesins, silicone resins, butyral resins, phenol resins, vinyl acetate resins, ultraviolet light curable resins, electron beam curable resins, emulsion resins, water-soluble resins, hydrophilic resins, mixtures of these resins and copolymers and modified
15 substances of these resins; and hydrolyzable organic silicon compounds such as alkoxysilanes and hydrolysis products thereof.

Among the above resins, acrylic resins, epoxy resins, urethane resins, silicone resins, hydrolyzable organic silicon compounds such as alkoxysilanes and hydrolysis products thereof are preferable from the
20 standpoint of dispersion of the fine particles and strength of the porous substance.

The hydrolyzable organic silicon compound such as alkoxysilanes and hydrolysis products thereof are formed from one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of compounds (a) and products (b) and
25 (c) shown in the following:

(a) Compounds represented by formula (6):



(b) Products of partial hydrolysis of at least one of compounds represented by formula (6)

(c) Products of complete hydrolysis of at least one of compounds
5 represented by formula (6)
and have a bond $-(\text{O}-\text{Si})_m-\text{O}-$ (m representing a natural number) in the molecule.

The hollow fine particles are not particularly limited as long as the particles are fine particles of an inorganic compound. Inorganic fine
10 particles having a hollow formed at the inside of an outer shell are preferable, and silica-based hollow fine particles are more preferable. As the inorganic hollow fine particles, particles having (A) a single layer of an inorganic oxide, (B) a single layer of a complex oxide comprising inorganic oxides of different types and (C) a double layer comprising layers (A) and
15 (B) described above can be used.

The outer shell may be a porous shell having fine open pores or a closed shell having no open pores so that the hollow at the inside is shielded from the outside of the shell. As the outer shell, a coating layer comprising a plurality of coating layers of an inorganic oxide which
20 comprises an inner first coating layer of an inorganic oxide and an outer second coating layer of an inorganic oxide is preferable. By disposing the outer second coating layer of an inorganic oxide at the outside, the outer shell can be made dense by closing pores of the outer shell, or inorganic hollow fine particles having a hollow completely shielded from the outside
25 can be obtained. It is preferable that an organic silicon compound having fluorine atom is used for forming the outer second coating layer

comprising an inorganic oxide since the refractive index can be decreased, dispersion into organic solvents can be improved, and the property of preventing fouling can be provided. Examples of the organic silicon compound having fluorine atom include 3,3,3-trifluoropropyltrimethoxysilane, methyl-3,3,3-trifluoropropyldimethoxysilane, heptadecafluorodecylmethyldimethoxysilane, heptadecafluorodecyltrichlorosilane, heptadecafluorodecyltrimethoxysilane, trifluoropropyltrimethoxysilane and tridecafluorooctyltrimethoxysilane.

The thickness of the outer shell is preferably in the range of 1 to 50 nm and more preferably in the range of 5 to 20 nm. When the thickness of the outer shell is smaller than 1 nm, there is the possibility that the inorganic hollow fine particles cannot maintain the prescribed shape. When the thickness of the outer shell exceeds 50 nm, the hollow at the inside of the inorganic hollow particles is small. As the result, there is the possibility that the relative volume of the hollow is decreased, and the decrease in the refractive index is insufficient.

The average diameter of the inorganic fine particles is not particularly limited. The average diameter is preferably 5 to 2,000 nm and more preferably 20 to 100 nm. When the average diameter is smaller than 5 nm, the effect of the hollows to decrease the refractive index is small. When the average diameter exceeds 2,000 nm, transparency extremely deteriorates, and the contribution of diffusion and reflection increases. The average diameter of the fine particles is the number-average diameter obtained by the observation using a transmission electron microscope.

The protective film for the polarizer at the side of vision has a

maximum reflectance of light having wavelengths in the range of 430 to 700 nm of preferably 1.4% or smaller and more preferably 1.3% or smaller at an incident angle of 5°. The reflectance of light having a wavelength of 550 nm is preferably 0.7% or smaller and more preferably 0.6% or smaller at an incident angle of 5°.

The maximum reflectance of light having wavelengths in the range of 430 to 700 nm is preferably 1.5% or smaller and more preferably 1.4% or smaller at an incident angle of 20°, and the reflectance of light having a wavelength of 550 nm is preferably 0.9% or smaller and more preferably 0.8% or smaller at an incident angle of 20°.

When each reflectance is within the respective range described above, a polarizer plate showing no images from outside light or glare and providing excellent vision can be obtained.

As for the reflectances described above, the reflectance of light having a wavelength of 550 nm and the maximum reflectance of light having wavelengths in the range of 430 to 700 nm are obtained at incident angles of 5° and 20° using a spectrophotometer (an ultraviolet, visible and near infrared spectrophotometer V-550; manufactured by NIPPON BUNKO Co., Ltd.).

The steel wool test is conducted by reciprocally moving steel wool #0000 ten times on the surface of a protective film of a polarizer at the side of vision under application of a load of 0.025 MPa, and then the change in the condition of the surface after the test is measured.

For evaluation of the change in the reflectance before and after the steel wool test, the measurement is conducted at arbitrarily selected 5 different positions on the surface before and after the test, and the

arithmetic average of the obtained values is calculated.

In the above steel wool test, the change in the reflectance on the protective film of a polarizer at the side of vision before and after the test is preferably 10% or smaller and more preferably 8% or smaller. When
5 the change in the reflectance exceeds 10%, blurred images may be formed or glare may arise.

The change in the reflectance before and after the steel wool test is obtained in accordance with the following equation (1.1). R^b represents the reflectance before the steel wool test, and R^a represents the
10 reflectance after the steel wool test.

$$\Delta R = (R^b - R^a) / R^b \times 100 (\%) \quad (1.1)$$

The embodiments of the liquid crystal display device of the present invention comprising optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) comprise 6 embodiments of the preferable
15 arrangement for “preferable embodiment 1” and 8 embodiments of the preferable arrangement for “preferable embodiment 2”. In the following, 7 embodiments of the preferable arrangement in which “the polarizer of the output side” is placed at the side of vision, and “the polarizer of the incident side” is placed at the side of the back light (3 embodiments of the
20 preferable arrangement for “preferable embodiment 1” and 4 embodiments of the preferable arrangement for “preferable embodiment 2”) will be described. The remaining 7 embodiments of the preferable arrangement are embodiments of the preferable arrangement obtained by exchanging the polarizer at the side of vision and the polarizer at the side
25 of the back light with each other (the arrangement in which “the polarizer of the incident side” is placed at the side of vision, and “the polarizer of the

output side" is placed at the side of the back light). These embodiments of the preferable arrangement show the same characteristics of the angle of field with those before the exchange of the polarizer at the side of vision and the polarizer at the side of the back light with each other. For example, the embodiments of the preferable arrangement shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2 show the same characteristics of the angle of field with respect to luminance, contrast and color tone. The arrow in the figures shows the absorption axis for the polarizers (1: the polarizer at the incident side; 5: the polarizer at the output side), the in-plane slow axis under application of no voltage for the liquid crystal cell 2, and the in-plane slow axis for the optically anisotropic members (3: optically anisotropic member (A); 4: optically anisotropic member (B)).

In the first embodiment of the preferable arrangement, optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) are disposed between the polarizer at the incident side (the polarizer at the side of the back light) and the liquid crystal cell of the liquid crystal display device in "preferable embodiment 1".

(1-I) The first embodiment of the preferable arrangement

Figure 3 shows a diagram exhibiting the first embodiment of the preferable arrangement (referred to as arrangement 1-I, hereinafter) of the liquid crystal display device of the present invention. In arrangement 1-I, the absorption axis of the polarizer at the output side and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage are disposed at relative positions parallel to each other. Optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) are disposed between the liquid crystal cell and the polarizer

at the incident side. The in-plane slow axes of optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) are disposed at relative positions approximately perpendicular to each other. It is preferable that the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (B) and the in-plane
5 slow axis of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage are disposed at relative positions approximately perpendicular to each other, and optically anisotropic member (A) is disposed at the side of the liquid crystal cell. Due to the above relative positions of optically anisotropic member (A), optically anisotropic member (B), the liquid crystal cell and
10 the two polarizers, the minimum value of the contrast can be made 30 or greater at polar angles of 0 to 80°.

In arrangement 1-I, the preferable combination of the in-plane retardation $R_e(A)$ (the unit: nm) and the retardation in the direction of the thickness $R_{th}(A)$ (the unit: nm) of optically anisotropic member (A) and
15 the in-plane retardation $R_e(B)$ (the unit: nm) and the retardation in the direction of the thickness $R_{th}(B)$ (the unit: nm) of optically anisotropic member (B) is: $10 \leq R_e(A) \leq 1,000$, $-500 \leq R_{th}(A) \leq -5$, $10 \leq R_e(B) \leq 1,000$ and $-500 \leq R_{th}(B) \leq -5$. The more preferable combinations are: (1) $390 \leq R_e(A) \leq 450$, $-225 \leq R_{th}(A) \leq -195$, $30 \leq R_e(B) \leq 90$ and $-45 \leq R_{th}(B) \leq -15$;
20 and (2) $30 \leq R_e(A) \leq 90$, $-45 \leq R_{th}(A) \leq -15$, $390 \leq R_e(B) \leq 450$ and $-225 \leq R_{th}(B) \leq -195$. The most preferable combination is: $400 \leq R_e(A) \leq 440$, $-230 \leq R_{th}(A) \leq -190$, $40 \leq R_e(B) \leq 80$ and $-50 \leq R_{th}(B) \leq -10$.

In the present invention, the in-plane retardation R_e and the retardation in the direction of thickness R_{th} can be obtained in accordance
25 with the following equations (1.2) and (1.3). In the equations, n_x , n_y and n_z each represent the refractive index (-), and d represents the thickness

(nm).

$$R_e=(n_x-n_y) \times d \quad (1.2)$$

$$R_{th}=[(n_x+n_y)/2-n_z] \times d \quad (1.3)$$

In the second embodiment of the preferable arrangement, optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) are disposed between the polarizer at the output side (the polarizer at the side of vision) and the liquid crystal cell of the liquid crystal display device in “preferable embodiment 1”.

(1-II) The second embodiment of the preferable arrangement

Figure 4 shows a diagram describing the second embodiment of the preferable arrangement (referred to as arrangement 1-II, hereinafter) of the liquid crystal display device of the present invention. In arrangement 1-II, the absorption axis of the polarizer at the output side and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal cell of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage are disposed at relative positions parallel to each other. Optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) are disposed between the liquid crystal cell and the polarizer at the output side. The in-plane slow axes of optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) are disposed at relative positions approximately perpendicular to each other. It is preferable that the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (B) and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage are disposed at relative positions approximately perpendicular to each other, and optically anisotropic member (B) is disposed at the side of the liquid crystal cell. Due to the above positions of optically anisotropic member (A), optically anisotropic member (B), the liquid crystal cell and the two

polarizers, the minimum value of the contrast can be made 20 or greater at polar angles of 0 to 80°.

In arrangement 1-II, the preferable combination of the in-plane retardation $R_e(A)$ (the unit: nm) and the retardation in the direction of the thickness $R_{th}(A)$ (the unit: nm) of optically anisotropic member (A) and the in-plane retardation $R_e(B)$ (the unit: nm) and the retardation in the direction of the thickness $R_{th}(B)$ (the unit: nm) of optically anisotropic member (B) is: $10 \leq R_e(A) \leq 1,000$, $-500 \leq R_{th}(A) \leq -5$, $60 \leq R_e(B) \leq 1,000$ and $-500 \leq R_{th}(B) \leq -30$. The more preferable combinations are: (1) $30 \leq R_e(A) \leq 190$, $-95 \leq R_{th}(A) \leq -15$, $110 \leq R_e(B) \leq 250$ and $-125 \leq R_{th}(B) \leq -55$; (2) $380 \leq R_e(A) \leq 450$, $-225 \leq R_{th}(A) \leq -190$, $290 \leq R_e(B) \leq 350$ and $-175 \leq R_{th}(B) \leq -145$; and (3) $40 \leq R_e(A) \leq 80$, $-40 \leq R_{th}(A) \leq -20$, $670 \leq R_e(B) \leq 710$ and $-355 \leq R_{th}(B) \leq -335$. The still more preferable combination is: $50 \leq R_e(A) \leq 150$, $-75 \leq R_{th}(A) \leq -25$, $130 \leq R_e(B) \leq 230$ and $-215 \leq R_{th}(B) \leq -65$. The most preferable combination is: $80 \leq R_e(A) \leq 120$, $-70 \leq R_{th}(A) \leq -30$, $160 \leq R_e(B) \leq 200$ and $-110 \leq R_{th}(B) \leq -70$.

In the third embodiment of the preferable arrangement, one of optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) is disposed between the polarizer at the incident side and the liquid crystal cell and the other is disposed between the polarizer at the output side and the liquid crystal cell in "preferable embodiment 1".

(1-III) The third embodiment of the preferable arrangement

Figure 5 shows a diagram describing the third embodiment of the preferable arrangement (referred to as arrangement 1-III, hereinafter) of the liquid crystal display device of the present invention. In arrangement 1-III, the absorption axis of the polarizer at the output side

and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage are disposed at relative positions parallel to each other. Optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) are separately disposed between the liquid crystal cell and the polarizer at the incident side and between the liquid crystal cell and the polarizer at the output side. It is preferable that the in-plane slow axis of optically anisotropic member (B) and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage are disposed at relative positions approximately perpendicular to each other, and optically anisotropic member (A) is disposed between the liquid crystal cell and the polarizer at the output side. Due to the above relative positions of optically anisotropic member (A), optically anisotropic member (B), the liquid crystal cell and the two polarizers, the minimum value of the contrast can be made 30 or greater at polar angles of 0 to 80°.

In arrangement 1-III, the preferable combination of the in-plane retardation $R_e(A)$ (the unit: nm) and the retardation in the direction of the thickness $R_{th}(A)$ (the unit: nm) of optically anisotropic member (A) and the in-plane retardation $R_e(B)$ (the unit: nm) and the retardation in the direction of the thickness $R_{th}(B)$ (the unit: nm) of optically anisotropic member (B) is: $10 \leq R_e(A) \leq 1,000$, $-500 \leq R_{th}(A) \leq -5$, $10 \leq R_e(B) \leq 800$ and $-400 \leq R_{th}(B) \leq -5$. The more preferable combinations are: (1) $20 \leq R_e(A) \leq 150$, $-75 \leq R_{th}(A) \leq -10$, $110 \leq R_e(B) \leq 250$ and $-125 \leq R_{th}(B) \leq -55$; (2) $410 \leq R_e(A) \leq 470$, $-235 \leq R_{th}(A) \leq -205$, $310 \leq R_e(B) \leq 370$ and $-185 \leq R_{th}(B) \leq -155$; and (3) $30 \leq R_e(A) \leq 90$, $-45 \leq R_{th}(A) \leq -30$, $670 \leq R_e(B) \leq 730$ and $-365 \leq R_{th}(B) \leq -335$. The still more preferable combination is: $40 \leq R_e(A) \leq 210$, $-105 \leq R_{th}(A) \leq -20$, $130 \leq R_e(B) \leq 230$ and $-150 \leq R_{th}(B) \leq -65$.

The most preferable combination is: $75 \leq R_e(A) \leq 115$, $-90 \leq R_{th}(A) \leq -50$, $145 \leq R_e(B) \leq 185$ and $-145 \leq R_{th}(B) \leq -105$.

In the fourth embodiment and the fifth embodiment of the preferable arrangement, optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) are disposed either between the polarizer at the output side and the liquid crystal cell or between the polarizer at the incident side and the liquid crystal cell of the liquid crystal display device.

(2-I) The fourth embodiment of the preferable arrangement

Figure 6 shows a diagram describing the fourth embodiment of the preferable arrangement (referred to as arrangement 2-I, hereinafter) of the liquid crystal display device of the present invention. In arrangement 2-I, the absorption axis of the polarizer at the output side and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage are disposed at relative positions parallel to each other. Optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) are disposed between the liquid crystal cell and the polarizer at the output side of the liquid crystal display device. The in-plane slow axes of optically anisotropic member (A) and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage are disposed at relative positions approximately perpendicular to each other. It is preferable that optically anisotropic member (A) is disposed at the side of the liquid crystal cell. Due to the above relative positions of optically anisotropic member (A), optically anisotropic member (B), the liquid crystal cell and the two polarizers, the minimum value of the contrast can be made 30 or greater at polar angles of 0 to 80°.

(2-II) The fifth embodiment of the preferable arrangement

Figure 7 shows a diagram describing the fifth embodiment of the preferable arrangement (referred to as arrangement 2-II, hereinafter) of the liquid crystal display device of the present invention. In arrangement 2-II, the absorption axis of the polarizer at the output side and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage are disposed at relative positions parallel to each other. Optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) are disposed between the liquid crystal cell and the polarizer at the incident side of the liquid crystal display device. The in-plane slow axes of optically anisotropic member (A) and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage are disposed at relative positions approximately perpendicular to each other. It is preferable that optically anisotropic member (A) is disposed at the side of the liquid crystal cell. Due to the above relative positions of optically anisotropic member (A), optically anisotropic member (B), the liquid crystal cell and the two polarizers, the minimum value of the contrast can be made 30 or greater at polar angles of 0 to 80°.

In arrangements 2-I and 2-II, the preferable combination of the in-plane retardation $R_e(A)$ (the unit: nm) and the retardation in the direction of the thickness $R_{th}(A)$ (the unit: nm) of optically anisotropic member (A) and the in-plane retardation $R_e(B)$ (the unit: nm) and the retardation in the direction of the thickness $R_{th}(B)$ (the unit: nm) of optically anisotropic member (B) is: $0 \leq R_e(A) \leq 1,000$, $-500 \leq R_{th}(A) \leq 0$, $100 \leq R_e(B) \leq 500$ and $-200 \leq R_{th}(B) \leq 200$. The more preferable combination is: $0 \leq R_e(A) \leq 1,000$, $-500 \leq R_{th}(A) \leq 0$, $120 \leq R_e(B) \leq 430$ and $-75 \leq R_{th}(B) \leq 75$. The still more preferable combination is: $0 \leq R_e(A) \leq 1,000$, $-500 \leq$

$R_{th}(A) \leq 0$, $190 \leq R_e(B) \leq 390$ and $-50 \leq R_{th}(B) \leq 50$. The most preferable combination is: $250 \leq R_e(A) \leq 290$, $-165 \leq R_{th}(A) \leq -125$, $250 \leq R_e(B) \leq 290$ and $-20 \leq R_{th}(B) \leq 20$.

In the sixth embodiment and the seventh embodiment of the preferable arrangement, one of optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) is disposed between the polarizer at the incident side and the liquid crystal cell and the other is disposed between the polarizer at the output side and the liquid crystal cell.

(2-III) The sixth embodiment of the preferable arrangement

Figure 8 shows a diagram describing the sixth embodiment of the preferable arrangement (referred to as arrangement 2-III, hereinafter) of the liquid crystal display device of the present invention. In arrangement 2-III, the absorption axis of the polarizer at the output side and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage are at relative positions parallel to each other. Optically anisotropic member (A) is disposed between the polarizer at the output side of the liquid crystal display device and the liquid crystal cell. The in-plane slow axes of optically anisotropic member (A) and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage are disposed at relative positions approximately perpendicular to each other. Due to the above relative positions of optically anisotropic member (A), optically anisotropic member (B), the liquid crystal cell and the two polarizers, the minimum value of the contrast can be made 30 or greater at polar angles of 0 to 80°.

(2-IV) The seventh embodiment of the preferable arrangement

Figure 9 shows a diagram describing the seventh embodiment of

the preferable arrangement (referred to as arrangement 2-IV, hereinafter) of the liquid crystal display device of the present invention. In arrangement 2-IV, the absorption axis of the polarizer at the output side and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage are disposed at relative positions parallel to each other. Optically anisotropic member (A) is disposed between the liquid crystal cell and the polarizer at the incident side of the liquid crystal display device. The in-plane slow axes of optically anisotropic member (A) and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage are disposed at relative positions approximately perpendicular to each other. Due to the above relative positions of optically anisotropic member (A), optically anisotropic member (B), the liquid crystal cell and the two polarizers, the minimum value of the contrast can be made 30 or greater at polar angles of 0 to 80°.

In arrangements 2-III and 2-IV, the preferable combination of the in-plane retardation $R_e(A)$ (the unit: nm) and the retardation in the direction of the thickness $R_{th}(A)$ (the unit: nm) of optically anisotropic member (A) and the in-plane retardation $R_e(B)$ (the unit: nm) and the retardation in the direction of the thickness $R_{th}(B)$ (the unit: nm) of optically anisotropic member (B) is: $0 \leq R_e(A) \leq 1,000$, $-500 \leq R_{th}(A) \leq 0$, $100 \leq R_e(B) \leq 500$ and $-200 \leq R_{th}(B) \leq 200$. The more preferable combination is: $0 \leq R_e(A) \leq 1,000$, $-500 \leq R_{th}(A) \leq 0$, $120 \leq R_e(B) \leq 430$ and $-75 \leq R_{th}(B) \leq 75$. The still more preferable combination is: $0 \leq R_e(A) \leq 1,000$, $-500 \leq R_{th}(A) \leq 0$, $190 \leq R_e(B) \leq 390$ and $-50 \leq R_{th}(B) \leq 50$. The most preferable combination is: $250 \leq R_e(A) \leq 290$, $-165 \leq R_{th}(A) \leq -125$, $250 \leq R_e(B) \leq 290$ and $-20 \leq R_{th}(B) \leq 20$.

In the liquid crystal display device of the present invention, suitable members such as prism array sheets, lens array sheets, light diffusion plates, back lights and films for increasing luminance may be disposed at suitable positions as one or more layers.

5 In the liquid crystal display device of the present invention, a cold cathode tube, a horizontal mercury lamp, a light emitting diode or an electroluminescence device may be used as the back light.

EXAMPLES

10 The present invention will be described more specifically with reference to examples in the following. However, the present invention is not limited to the examples.

In Examples and Comparative Example, a polarizer plate which was a laminate of a polarizer and a protective film for the polarizer
15 [manufactured by SANRITZ Co., Ltd.; HLC 2-5618] was used. As the liquid crystal cell, a liquid crystal cell of the in-plane switching mode having a thickness of 2.74 μm , a positive dielectric anisotropy, a birefringence of $\Delta n=0.09884$ at a wavelength of 550 nm and a pretilt angle of 0° was used.

20 In Examples and Comparative Example, measurements and evaluations were conducted in accordance with the following methods.

(1) Thickness

After a laminate for optical applications was embedded into an epoxy resin, the laminate was sliced into pieces having a thickness of 0.05
25 μm using a microtome [manufactured by YAMATO KOKI KOGYO Co., Ltd.; RUB-2100], and the thickness of each piece was measured by

observing the section using a transmission electron microscope.

(2) Glass transition temperature

The glass transition temperature was measured in accordance with the method of differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) described in Japanese Industrial Standard K 7121.

(3) Refractive indices (n_x , n_y and n_z), retardations (in-plane retardation R_e and retardation in the direction of thickness R_{th}) and dispersion of the in-plane retardations of optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B)

For the measurement of the refractive indices of optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B), the direction of the in-plane slow axis of the anisotropic member with respect to light having a wavelength of 550 nm was measured using an automatic birefringence meter [manufactured by OJI KEISOKUKIKI Co., Ltd.; KOBRA-21]. Then, the refractive index of the anisotropic member in the direction of the slow axis was measured as n_x , the refractive index in the direction in-plane and perpendicular to the direction of the slow axis was measured as n_y , and the refractive index in the direction of the thickness of the anisotropic member was measured as n_z . When the optically anisotropic member was a laminate, n_x , n_y and n_z were calculated in accordance with the following equations after the refractive indices (n_{xi} , n_{yi} and n_{zi}) of each layer had been measured. In each layer of the laminate, the refractive index in the direction parallel to the slow axis of the optically anisotropic substance is represented by n_{xi} , the refractive index in the direction in-plane and perpendicular to the slow axis is represented by n_{yi} , and the refractive index in the direction of the

thickness is represented by n_{zi} .

$$n_x = [\Sigma(n_{xi} \times d_i)] / [\Sigma d_i]; n_y = [\Sigma(n_{yi} \times d_i)] / [\Sigma d_i]; n_z = [\Sigma(n_{zi} \times d_i)] / [\Sigma d_i]$$

wherein Σ means the total sum, each layer in the anisotropic member is indicated by i ($i=1, 2 \dots$), and the thickness of each layer is represented by $d_{i1}, d_{i2} \dots$.

The retardations R_e and R_{th} were measured with respect to light having a wavelength of 550 nm using the above automatic birefringence meter.

As for the dispersion of the in-plane retardation, the in-plane retardation was measured at 30 positions arbitrarily selected over the entire surface of the anisotropic member, and the arithmetic average of the obtained values was used as the value of the in-plane retardation. The difference between the maximum value and the minimum value among the values obtained by the measurement was used as the dispersion of the in-plane retardation.

(4) Content of residual volatile components

An optically anisotropic member in an amount of 200 g was placed into a tube having an inner diameter of 4 mm used as the container of the sample, which had been treated in advance to completely remove moisture and organic substances adsorbed on the surface. Then, the container was heated at a temperature of 100°C for 60 minutes, and the gas discharged from the container was continuously trapped. The trapped gas was analyzed by a thermal desorption gas chromatography mass analyzer (TDS-GC-MS), and the total of the contents of components having a molecular weight of 200 or smaller among the components of the gas was obtained and used as the content of residual volatile components.

(5) Refractive indices of a hard coat layer and a low refractive index layer

The measurement was conducted at a wavelength of 245 to 1,000 nm and incident angles of 55°, 60° and 65° using a high speed spectroscopic ellipsometer [manufactured by J. A. WOOLAM Company; M-2000U], and the refractive indices were obtained by calculation based on the values obtained by the measurement.

(6) Reflectance

The reflection spectrum was measured at an incident angle of 5° using a spectrophotometer [manufactured by NIPPON BUNKO Co., Ltd.; "Ultraviolet, visible and near-infrared spectrophotometer V-570"], and the reflectance at a wavelength of 550 nm and the maximum value of the reflectance at wavelengths in the range of 430 to 700 nm were obtained.

(7) Angle of field of a liquid crystal display device

Optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) were disposed in a liquid crystal display device of the in-plane switching (IPS) mode, and the display characteristic was examined by visual observation directly in front of the display and in oblique directions at polar angles of 80° and smaller.

(8) Nonuniformity of luminance

Optically anisotropic member (A) and optically anisotropic member (B) were disposed in a liquid crystal display device of the in-plane switching (IPS) mode. The background of the display was adjusted to the dark display, and the presence or the absence of nonuniformity of luminance (white spots) was examined by visual observation in a dark room directly in front of the display and in upward, downward, rightward

and leftward oblique directions each at a polar angle of 40°. The results obtained by observations directly in front of the display and in upward, downward, rightward and leftward oblique directions each at a polar angle of 40° were used for the evaluation.

5 (9) Scratch resistance

Steel wool #0000 was pressed to a polarizer plate at the side having laminated layers of a hard coat layer and a low refractive index layer. After the steel wool was moved reciprocally 10 times under a load of 0.05 MPa, the condition of the surface of the polarizer plate after the 10 reciprocal movements was visually observed.

Preparation Example 1 (Preparation of a film of optically anisotropic member (A1) satisfying $n_{zA} > n_{yA}$ and an absolute value of the difference between n_{xA} and n_{zA} of 0.002 or smaller)

15 An unstretched laminate which comprised layer [1] comprising a norbornene-based polymer [manufacture by NIPPON ZEON Co., Ltd.; ZEONOR 1020; the glass transition temperature: 105°C], layer [2] comprising a styrene-maleic anhydride copolymer [the glass transition temperature: 130°C; the content of oligomer components: 3% by weight]
20 and layer [3] comprising a modified ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer [the Vicat softening point: 80°C] and had a structure of layer [1] (8 μm) – layer [3] (2 μm) – layer [2] (16 μm) – layer [3] (2 μm) – layer [1] (8 μm) was obtained in accordance with the coextrusion molding. The unstretched laminate was uniaxially stretched in the transverse direction by a tenter
25 at a temperature of 135°C at a stretching speed of 12%/min to a stretching ratio of 1.5, and a long sheet of a film having the slow axis in the

longitudinal direction of the film, optically anisotropic member (A1), was obtained.

Optically anisotropic member (A1) had refractive indices of n_{xA} : 1.57329, n_{yA} : 1.57012, n_{zA} : 1.57408, an in-plane retardation $R_e(A1)$ of 95 nm, a retardation in the direction of the thickness $R_{th}(A1)$ of -70 nm, and a content of residual volatile components of 0.01% or smaller.

Preparation Example 2 (Preparation of a film of optically anisotropic member (B1) satisfying $n_{zB} > n_{yB}$ and an absolute value of the difference between n_{xB} and n_{zB} of 0.002 or smaller)

An unstretched laminate which comprised layer [1] comprising a norbornene-based polymer [manufacture by NIPPON ZEON Co., Ltd.; ZEONOR 1020; the glass transition temperature: 105°C], layer [2] comprising a styrene-maleic anhydride copolymer [the glass transition temperature: 130°C; the content of oligomer components: 3% by weight] and layer [3] comprising an olefin-based polymer modified with maleic acid [the Vicat softening point: 55°C] and had a structure of layer [1] (8 μm) - layer [3] (2 μm) - layer [2] (16 μm) - layer [3] (2 μm) - layer [1] (8 μm) was obtained in accordance with the coextrusion molding. The unstretched laminate was uniaxially stretched in the transverse direction by a tenter at a temperature of 134°C at a stretching speed of 10%/min to a stretching ratio of 1.7, and a long sheet of a film having the slow axis in the longitudinal direction of the film, optically anisotropic member (B1), was obtained.

Optically anisotropic member (B1) had refractive indices of n_{xB} : 1.57557, n_{yB} : 1.57007 and n_{zB} : 1.57695, an in-plane retardation $R_e(B1)$ of

165 nm, a retardation in the direction of the thickness $R_{th}(B1)$ of -120 nm, and a content of residual volatile components of 0.01% or smaller.

Preparation Example 3 (Preparation of a film of optically anisotropic member (A2) satisfying $n_{zA} > n_{yA}$ and an absolute value of the difference between n_{xA} and n_{zA} of 0.002 or smaller)

An unstretched laminate which comprised layer [1] comprising a norbornene-based polymer [manufacture by NIPPON ZEON Co., Ltd.; ZEONOR 1020; the glass transition temperature: 105°C], layer [2] comprising a styrene-maleic anhydride copolymer [the glass transition temperature: 130°C; the content of oligomer components: 3% by weight] and layer [3] comprising an olefin-based polymer modified with maleic acid [the Vicat softening point: 55°C] and had a structure of layer [1] (18 μm) - layer [3] (7 μm) - layer [2] (88 μm) - layer [3] (7 μm) - layer [1] (18 μm) was obtained in accordance with the coextrusion molding. The unstretched laminate was uniaxially stretched in the longitudinal direction by a nip roll at a temperature of 133°C at a stretching speed of 23%/min to a stretching ratio of 1.9, and a long sheet of a film having the slow axis in the transverse direction of the film, optically anisotropic member (A2), was obtained.

Optically anisotropic member (A2) had refractive indices of n_{xA} : 1.57281, n_{yA} : 1.57011 and n_{zA} : 1.57349, an in-plane retardation $R_e(A2)$ of 270 nm, a retardation in the direction of the thickness $R_{th}(A2)$ of -135 nm, and a content of residual volatile components of 0.01% or smaller.

Preparation Example 4 (Preparation of a film of optically anisotropic

member (B2) satisfying $n_{zB} > n_{yB}$ and $n_{xB} > n_{zB}$)

An unstretched laminate which comprised layer [1] comprising a norbornene-based polymer [manufacture by NIPPON ZEON Co., Ltd.; ZEONOR 1020; the glass transition temperature: 105°C], layer [2] comprising a styrene-maleic anhydride copolymer [the glass transition temperature: 130°C; the content of oligomer components: 3% by weight] and layer [3] comprising a modified ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer [the Vicat softening point: 80°C] and had a structure of layer [1] (15 μm) - layer [3] (5 μm) - layer [2] (32 μm) - layer [3] (5 μm) - layer [1] (15 μm) was obtained in accordance with the coextrusion molding. The unstretched laminate was uniaxially stretched in the transverse direction by a tenter at a temperature of 136°C at a stretching speed of 15%/min to a stretching ratio of 1.8, and long sheet of a film (b1) having the slow axis in the longitudinal direction of the film was obtained.

An unstretched film comprising a norbornene-based polymer [manufacture by NIPPON ZEON Co., Ltd.; ZEONOR 1420R; the glass transition temperature: 136°C] and having a thickness of 60 μm was obtained in accordance with the extrusion molding. The unstretched film was uniaxially stretched in the longitudinal direction by a nip roll at a temperature of 140°C at a stretching speed of 22%/min to a stretching ratio of 1.7, and long sheet of a film (b2) having the slow axis in the longitudinal direction of the film was obtained.

Long sheet of a film (b1) and long sheet of a film (b2) were laminated together in accordance with the roll-to-roll process in a manner such that the directions of stretching of the sheets were disposed perpendicular to each other, and a long sheet of a film having the slow

axis in the longitudinal direction of the film, optically anisotropic member (B2), was obtained.

Optically anisotropic member (B2) had refractive indices of n_{xA} : 1.58270, n_{yA} : 1.58000 and n_{zA} : 1.58135, an in-plane retardation $R_e(B2)$ of 270 nm, a retardation in the direction of the thickness $R_{th}(B2)$ of 0 nm, and a content of residual volatile components of 0.01% or smaller.

Preparation Example I (Preparation of a hard coating agent)

To 100 parts by weight of a modified alcohol sol of antimony pentaoxide [the concentration of solid components: 30% by weight; manufactured by SHOKUBAI KASEI Co., Ltd.], 10 parts by weight of a urethane acrylate of the ultraviolet light curing type [the trade name: SHIKO UV7000B; manufactured by NIPPON GOSEI KAGAKU Co., Ltd.] and 0.4 parts by weight of a photopolymerization initiator [the trade name: IRGACURE 184; manufactured by CIBA GEIGY Company] were mixed, and a hard coating agent of the ultraviolet light curing type was obtained.

Preparation Example II (Preparation of a coating fluid for a low refractive index layer)

To 208 parts by weight of tetraethoxysilane, 356 parts by weight of methanol was added. Then, 18 parts by weight of water and 18 parts by weight of 0.01N hydrochloric acid were mixed with the resultant solution, and the obtained mixture was mixed well by a disper. The mixed solution was stirred for 2 hours in a vessel kept at 25°C, and a tetrafunctional silicone resin having a weight-average molecular weight of

850 was obtained. To the tetrafunctional silicone resin, a dispersion sol of hollow silica in isopropanol (IPA) (the content of solid components: 20% by mass; the average diameter of primary particles: 35 nm; the thickness of the outer shell: about 8 nm; manufactured by SHOKUBAI KASEI KOGYO Co., Ltd.) as the component of fine particles of hollow silica was added in an amount such that the ratio of the amounts by mass of solid components in the hollow silica fine particles to those in the tetrafunctional silicone resin (calculated as condensed compounds) was 85/25. The resultant mixture was diluted with methanol so that the content of the entire solid components was 10% by mass, and a coating fluid for a low refractive index layer was obtained.

Preparation Example III (Preparation of a hard coat layer)

One face of a long sheet of a polarizer plate [manufactured by SANRITZ Company; HLC2-5618S; the thickness: 180 μm] was treated by corona discharge for 3 seconds using a high frequency oscillator [CORONA GENERATOR HV05-2; manufactured by TAMTEC Company], and the surface was modified so that the surface tension was 0.072 N/m. The surface modified above was continuously coated with the hard coating agent obtained in Preparation Example I using a die coater in a manner such that the thickness of the hard coat layer obtained after being cured was 5 μm . After the coating layer was dried at 80°C for 5 minutes, the coating layer was irradiated with ultraviolet light (the accumulated amount of light: 300 mJ/cm²) to cure the hard coating agent, and a long sheet of polarizer plate (C') laminated with the hard coat layer was obtained. The hard coat layer had a thickness of 5 μm , a refractive index

of 1.62 and a surface roughness of 0.2 μm after being cured.

Preparation Example IV (Preparation of a low refractive index layer)

5 The long sheet of polarizer plate (C') laminated with the hard coat layer was coated with the coating fluid for a low refractive index layer obtained in Preparation Example II as the material constituting the low refractive index layer using a wire bar coater. After the heat treatment in the air at 120°C for 5 minutes, a long sheet of polarizer plate (C) laminated with the low refractive index layer and the hard coat layer in
10 which the low refractive index layer had a thickness of 100 nm was obtained. The refractive index of the obtained low refractive index layer was 1.34.

Example 1 (Preparation of a liquid crystal display device LCD-1)

15 An optical element was obtained by laminating the long sheet of optically anisotropic member (A1) obtained in Preparation Example 1 and the long sheet of polarizer plate (C) laminated with the low refractive index layer and the hard coat layer which was obtained in Preparation Example IV in accordance with the roll-to-roll process. The angle
20 between the slow axis of optically anisotropic member (A1) and the absorption axis of the polarizer plate was 0°. A plate having a suitable size was cut out of the optical element and used as polarizer plate of the output side (A'1).

An optical element was obtained by laminating the long sheet of
25 optically anisotropic member (B1) obtained in Preparation Example 2 and a long sheet of a polarizer plate (manufactured by SANRITZ Company;

HLC2-5618S; the thickness: 180 μm) in accordance with the roll-to-roll process. The angle between the slow axis of optically anisotropic member (B1) and the absorption axis of the polarizer plate was 0°. A plate having a suitable size was cut out of the optical element and used as polarizer plate of the incident side (B'1).

A polarizer plate at the output side and a polarizer plate at the incident side in a commercial liquid crystal display device of the in-plane switching (IPS) mode were replaced with polarizer plate of the output side (A'1) and polarizer plate (B'1), respectively. The members of the liquid crystal display device were arranged in a manner such that the absorption axis of polarizer plate of the output side (A'1) and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage were parallel to each other, and the absorption axis of polarizer plate of the incident side (B'1) and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage were perpendicular to each other, and a liquid crystal display device having the structure shown in Figure 5, LCD-1, was prepared. The obtained device had a structure in which the members were disposed in the following order from the side of vision of the liquid crystal display device: the low refractive index layer, the hard coat layer, the polarizer plate, the film of optically anisotropic member (A1) obtained in Preparation Example 1, the liquid crystal cell, the film of optically anisotropic member (B1) obtained in Preparation Example 2, and the polarizer plate.

When the property of display of the obtained liquid crystal display device LCD-1 was evaluated by visual observation, it was found that the images of display were excellent and uniform in the observations directly

in front of the display and in any oblique directions at angles of 80° and smaller as the polar angle. Nonuniformity of the luminance was not found in the observations directly in front of the display or in any upward, downward, rightward or leftward oblique direction at any angle of 40° or smaller. No reflection of light from the outside was found. The reflectance at the wavelength of 550 nm was 0.51%, and the maximum value of the reflectance at wavelengths in the range of 430 to 700 nm was 1.1%. No scratches were found in the test of scratch resistance.

10 Example 2 (Preparation of a liquid crystal display device LCD-2)

Optical element (b'2) was obtained by laminating the long sheet of optically anisotropic member (B2) obtained in Preparation Example 4 and the long sheet of polarizer plate (C) laminated with the low refractive index layer and the hard coat layer which was obtained in Preparation
15 Example IV in accordance with the roll-to-roll process. The angle between the slow axis of optically anisotropic member (B2) and the absorption axis of the polarizer plate was 0° .

Optical element (a'2) was obtained by laminating the long sheet of optically anisotropic member (A2) obtained in Preparation Example 3 and
20 optical element (b'2) obtained above in accordance with the roll-to-roll process. The angle between the slow axis of optically anisotropic member (A2) and the absorption axis of optical element (a'2) was 90° . A plate having a suitable size was cut out of optical element (a'2) and used as polarizer plate of the output side (A'2).

25 A polarizer plate at the output side in a commercial liquid crystal display device of the in-plane switching (IPS) mode was replaced with

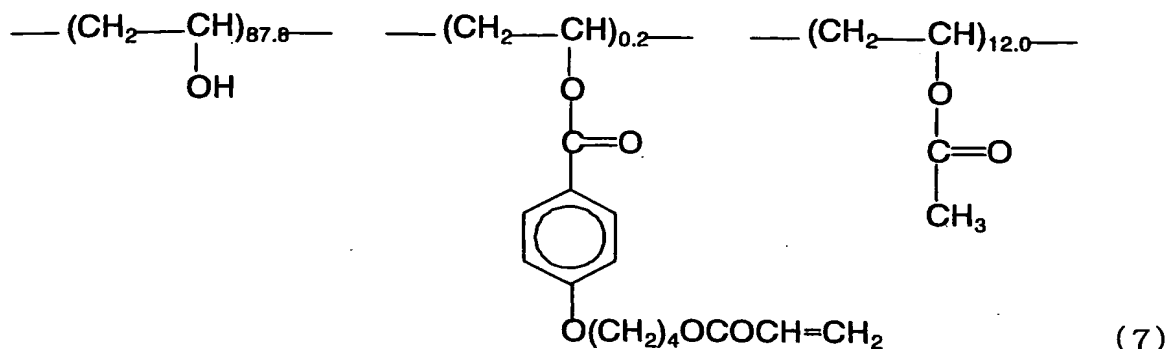
polarizer plate of the output side (A'2). The members of the liquid crystal display device were arranged in a manner such that the absorption axis of polarizer plate of the output side (A'1) and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage were parallel to each other, and the absorption axis of the polarizer plate of the incident side and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage were perpendicular to each other, and a liquid crystal display device having the structure shown in Figure 6, LCD-2, was prepared. The obtained device had a structure in which the members were disposed in the following order from the side of vision of the liquid crystal display device: the low refractive index layer, the polarizer plate, the film of optically anisotropic member (B2) obtained in Preparation Example 4, the film of optically anisotropic member (A2) obtained in Preparation Example 3, the liquid crystal cell, and the polarizer plate.

When the property of display of the obtained liquid crystal display device LCD-2 was evaluated by visual observation, it was found that the images of display were excellent and uniform in the observations directly in front of the display and in any oblique directions at angles of 80° and smaller as the polar angle. Nonuniformity of the luminance was not found in the observations directly in front of the display or in any upward, downward, rightward or leftward oblique direction at any angle of 40° or smaller. No reflection of light from the outside was found. The reflectance at the wavelength of 550 nm was 0.51%, and the maximum value of the reflectance at wavelengths in the range of 430 to 700 nm was 1.0%. No scratches were found in the test of scratch resistance.

Preparation Example 5 (Preparation of a film of optically anisotropic member (A3) satisfying $n_{zA} > n_{yA}$ and an absolute value of the difference between n_{xA} and n_{zA} of 0.002 or smaller)

Polyvinyl alcohol expressed by the following formula (7) was dissolved into a mixed solvent of methanol and acetone (the ratio of amounts by volume: 50:50), and a 5% solution was prepared. The obtained solution was applied to an optically isotropic transparent glass substrate having a length of 40 cm and a width of 30 cm using a bar coater to form a layer having a thickness of 1 μm , and the resultant layer was dried under a stream of the warm air at 60°C for 2 minutes. The surface of the resultant layer was subjected to the rubbing treatment, and a film for perpendicular orientation was prepared.

Modified polyvinyl alcohol



The film for perpendicular orientation prepared above was coated with a coating fluid containing 32.6% of a discotic liquid crystal represented by formula (1) shown above, 0.7% of cellulose acetate butyrate, 3.2% of a modified trimethylolpropane triacrylate, 0.4% of a sensitizer,

1.1% of a photopolymerization initiator and 62.0% of methyl ethyl ketone, and the discotic liquid crystal molecules were arranged in the homogeneous orientation. Then, the coating layer was irradiated with ultraviolet light from a mercury pump at an illuminance of 500 W/cm² for 1 second to polymerize the discotic liquid crystal molecules. A film of optically anisotropic member (A3) was obtained as described above. The discotic liquid crystal molecules were arranged in the homogeneous orientation in a manner such that the slow axis was in the transverse direction of the optically isotropic transparent glass substrate.

Optically anisotropic member (A3) had refractive indices of n_{xA} : 1.6440, n_{yA} : 1.5600 and n_{zA} : 1.6440, an in-plane retardation $R_e(A3)$ of 420 nm, and a retardation in the direction of the thickness $R_{th}(A3)$ of -210 nm.

Preparation Example 6 (Preparation of a film of optically anisotropic member (B3) satisfying $n_{zB} > n_{yB}$ and an absolute value of the difference between n_{xB} and n_{zB} of 0.002 or smaller)

Unstretched film (b3) comprising a norbornene-based polymer [manufacture by NIPPON ZEON Co., Ltd.; ZEONOR 1420R; the glass transition temperature: 136°C] and having a thickness of 100 μ m was obtained in accordance with the extrusion molding. Unstretched film (b3) obtained above had a content of residual volatile components of 0.01% or smaller.

A perpendicularly oriented film was formed in accordance with the same procedures as those conducted in Preparation Example 5 except that unstretched film (b3) obtained above was used in place of the optically

isotropic transparent glass substrate, the concentration of the discotic liquid crystal in the coating fluid was changed to 22.3%, and the concentration of methyl ethyl ketone was changed to 72.3%. Then, the coating fluid containing the liquid crystal compound was applied, and a long sheet of optically anisotropic member (B3) was obtained. The discotic liquid crystal molecules were arranged in the homogeneous orientation in a manner such that the slow axis was oriented in the longitudinal direction of optically anisotropic member (B3).

Optically anisotropic member (B3) had refractive indices of n_{xA} : 1.56677, n_{yA} : 1.56617 and n_{zA} : 1.56677, an in-plane retardation $R_e(B3)$ of 60 nm, and a retardation in the direction of the thickness $R_{th}(B3)$ of -30 nm.

Preparation Example 7 (Preparation of a film of optically anisotropic member (A4) satisfying $n_{zA} > n_{yA}$ and an absolute value of the difference between n_{xA} and n_{zA} of 0.002 or smaller)

Unstretched film (a4) comprising a norbornene-based polymer [manufacture by NIPPON ZEON Co., Ltd.; ZEONOR 1600; the glass transition temperature: 163°C] and having a thickness of 100 μm was obtained in accordance with the extrusion molding. Unstretched film (a4) obtained above had a content of residual volatile components of 0.01% or smaller.

A perpendicularly oriented film was formed in accordance with the same procedures as those conducted in Preparation Example 5 except that unstretched film (a4) obtained above was used in place of the optically isotropic transparent glass substrate, the concentration of the discotic

liquid crystal in the coating fluid was changed to 27.9%, and the concentration of methyl ethyl ketone was changed to 66.7%. Then, the coating fluid containing the liquid crystal compound was applied, and a long sheet of optically anisotropic member (A4) was obtained. The discotic liquid crystal molecules were arranged in the homogeneous orientation in a manner such that the slow axis was oriented in the transverse direction of optically anisotropic member (A4).

Optically anisotropic member (A4) had refractive indices of n_{xA} : 1.57275, n_{yA} : 1.57005 and n_{zA} : 1.57275, an in-plane retardation $R_e(A4)$ of 270 nm, and a retardation in the direction of the thickness $R_{th}(A4)$ of -135 nm.

Preparation Example 8 (Preparation of a film of optically anisotropic member (B4) satisfying $n_{zB} > n_{yB}$ and $n_{xB} > n_{zB}$)

An unstretched film comprising a norbornene-based polymer [manufacture by NIPPON ZEON Co., Ltd.; ZEONOR 1600; the glass transition temperature: 163°C] and having a thickness of 100 μm was obtained in accordance with the extrusion molding. The unstretched laminate was uniaxially stretched in the longitudinal direction by a nip roll at a temperature of 165°C at a stretching speed of 18%/min to a stretching ratio of 1.3, and a long sheet of film (b4) having the slow axis in the longitudinal direction of the film was obtained. The obtained long sheet of film (b4) had a content of residual volatile components of 0.01% or smaller.

A perpendicularly oriented film was formed in accordance with the same procedures as those conducted in Preparation Example 5 except that

the long sheet of film (b4) obtained above was used in place of the optically isotropic transparent glass substrate. Then, the coating fluid containing the liquid crystal compound was applied, and a film of optically anisotropic member (B4) was obtained. The discotic liquid crystal molecules were arranged in the homogeneous orientation in a manner such that the slow axis was oriented in the longitudinal direction of transparent polymer film.

Optically anisotropic member (B4) had refractive indices of n_{xA} : 1.56775, n_{yA} : 1.56505 and n_{zA} : 1.56640, an in-plane retardation $R_e(B4)$ of 270 nm, and a retardation in the direction of the thickness $R_{th}(B4)$ of 0 nm.

Example 3 (Preparation of a liquid crystal display device LCD-3)

Optical element (b'3) was obtained by laminating a small film having a length of 40 cm and a width of 30 cm which was cut out of optically anisotropic member (B3) (in a manner such that the longitudinal direction of optically anisotropic member (B3) was in the longitudinal direction of the small film) and a long sheet of a polarizer plate [manufactured by SANRITZ Company; HLC2-5618S; the thickness: 180 μ m] in a manner such that the longitudinal direction of the small film was parallel to the longitudinal direction of the long sheet and the side of the discotic liquid crystal layer of optically anisotropic member (B3) was placed towards the polarizer plate. The angle between the slow axis of optically anisotropic member (B3) and the absorption axis of the polarizer plate was 0°.

Polarizer plate at the incident side (A'3) was obtained by

laminating optically anisotropic member (A3) obtained in Preparation Example 5 and optical element (b'3) obtained above in a manner such that the longitudinal direction of optically anisotropic member (A3) and the absorption axis of optical element (b'3) were parallel to each other. The angle between the slow axis of optically anisotropic member (A3) and the absorption axis of optical element (b'3) was 90°.

A polarizer plate at the incident side in a commercial liquid crystal display device of the in-plane switching (IPS) mode was replaced with polarizer plate of the incident side (A'3), and a polarizer plate at the output side in the liquid crystal display device was replaced with the long sheet of polarizer plate (C) laminated with the low refractive index and the hard coat layer which was obtained in Preparation Example IV. The members of the liquid crystal display device were arranged in a manner such that the absorption axis of the polarizer plate of the output side and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage were parallel to each other, and the absorption axis of polarizer plate of the incident side (A'3) and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage were perpendicular to each other, and a liquid crystal display device having the structure shown in Figure 3, LCD-3, was prepared. The obtained device had a structure in which the members were disposed in the following order from the side of vision of the liquid crystal display device: the low refractive index layer, the hard coat layer, the polarizer plate, the liquid crystal cell, the film of optically anisotropic member (A3) obtained in Preparation Example 5, the film of optically anisotropic member (B3) obtained in Preparation Example 6 and the polarizer plate.

When the property of display of the obtained liquid crystal display device LCD-3 was evaluated by visual observation, it was found that the images of display were excellent and uniform in the observations directly in front of the display and in any oblique directions at angles of 80° and smaller as the polar angle. Nonuniformity of the luminance was not found in the observations directly in front of the display or in any upward, downward, rightward or leftward oblique direction at any angle of 40° or smaller. No reflection of light from the outside was found. The reflectance at the wavelength of 550 nm was 0.54%, and the maximum value of the reflectance at wavelengths in the range of 430 to 700 nm was 1.2%. No scratches were found in the test of scratch resistance.

Example 4 (Preparation of a liquid crystal display device LCD-4)

An optical element was obtained by laminating the long sheet of optically anisotropic member (A4) obtained in Preparation Example 7 and the long sheet of polarizer plate (C) laminated with the low refractive index layer and the hard coat layer which was obtained in Preparation Example IV in accordance with the roll-to-roll process in a manner such that the side of the discotic liquid crystal layer of optically anisotropic member (A4) was placed towards the polarizer plate. The angle between the slow axis of optically anisotropic member (A4) and the absorption axis of the polarizer plate was 90°. A plate obtained by cutting out of the obtained optical element in a suitable size was used as the polarizer plate at the output side (A'4).

An optical element was obtained by laminating the long sheet of optically anisotropic member (B4) obtained in Preparation Example 8 and

a long sheet of a polarizer plate [manufactured by SANRITZ Company; HLC2-5618S; the thickness: 180 μm] in accordance with the roll-to-roll process in a manner such that the side of the discotic liquid crystal layer of optically anisotropic member (A4) was placed towards the polarizer plate. The angle between the slow axis of optically anisotropic member (B4) and the absorption axis of the polarizer plate was 90°. A plate obtained by cutting out of the obtained optical element in a suitable size was used as polarizer plate at the incident side (B'4).

A polarizer plate at the output side and a polarizer at the incident side in a commercial liquid crystal display device of the in-plane switching (IPS) mode were replaced with polarizer plate of the output side (A'4) and polarizer plate at the incident side (B'4), respectively. The members of the liquid crystal display device were arranged in a manner such that the absorption axis of polarizer plate of the output side (A'4) and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage were parallel to each other, and the absorption axis of polarizer plate of the incident side (B'4) and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage were perpendicular to each other, and a liquid crystal display device having the structure shown in Figure 8, LCD-4, was prepared. The obtained device had a structure in which the members were disposed in the following order from the side of vision of the liquid crystal display device: the low refractive index layer, the hard coat layer, the polarizer plate, the film of optically anisotropic member (A4) obtained in Preparation Example 7, the liquid crystal cell, the film of optically anisotropic member (B4) obtained in Preparation Example 8 and the polarizer plate.

When the property of display of the obtained liquid crystal display device LCD-4 was evaluated by visual observation, it was found that the images of display were excellent and uniform in the observations directly in front of the display and in any oblique directions at angles of 80° and smaller as the polar angle. Nonuniformity of the luminance was not found in the observations directly in front of the display or in any upward, downward, rightward or leftward oblique direction at any angle of 40° or smaller. No reflection of light from the outside was found. The reflectance at the wavelength of 550 nm was 0.55%, and the maximum value of the reflectance at wavelengths in the range of 430 to 700 nm was 1.1%. No scratches were found in the test of scratch resistance.

Preparation Example 9 (Preparation of a film of optically anisotropic member (A5) satisfying $n_{zB} > n_{yB}$ and $n_{xB} > n_{zB}$)

A long sheet of unstretched film (a5) comprising a norbornene-based polymer [manufactured by NIPPON ZEON Co., Ltd.; ZEONOR 1420R; the glass transition temperature: 136°C] and having a thickness of 100 μm was obtained in accordance with the coextrusion molding.

The above unstretched film (a5) was coated with a solution containing 8% of the lyotropic liquid crystal expressed by formula (3) shown above and 92% of water using a die coater under shearing force in the direction parallel to the transverse direction of the film without using a film for orientation. The coated film was left standing under an atmosphere heated at 118°C (after being purged with argon) to remove water, and a film of optically anisotropic member (A5) was obtained. The

lyotropic liquid crystal molecules were arranged in the homogeneous orientation in a manner such that the slow axis was oriented in the longitudinal direction of the transparent polymer film.

Optically anisotropic member (A5) had refractive indices of n_{xA} : 1.54362, n_{yA} : 1.54263 and n_{zA} : 1.54362, an in-plane retardation $R_e(A5)$ of 100 nm, and a retardation in the direction of the thickness $R_{th}(A5)$ of -50 nm.

Preparation Example 10 (Preparation of a film of optically anisotropic member (B5) satisfying $n_{zB} > n_{yB}$ and $n_{xB} > n_{zB}$)

An unstretched film comprising a hydrogenation product of a copolymer of vinyl aromatic hydrocarbon-based monomers, as an example of the polymer having an alicyclic structure (a ternary block copolymer comprising a block having a repeating unit derived from styrene (referred to as "St", hereinafter), a repeating unit derived from styrene and isoprene (referred to as "St/Ip", hereinafter) and St, the relative amounts by mole of blocks being St:St/Ip:St=34.5:31(St:Ip=10/21):34.5, and Tg being 127.1°C), in which the unsaturated bond portion including the aromatic ring had been hydrogenated, and having a thickness of 100 μm was obtained in accordance with the extrusion molding. The unstretched laminate was uniaxially stretched in the longitudinal direction by a nip roll at a temperature of 165°C at a stretching speed of 18%/min to a stretching ratio of 1.3, and a long sheet of film (b5) having the slow axis in the transverse direction of the film was obtained. The obtained long sheet of film (b5) had a content of residual volatile components of 0.01% or smaller.

The above long sheet of a film (b5) was coated with a solution containing 6% of the lyotropic liquid crystal expressed by formula (3) shown above and 94% of water using a die coater under shearing force in the direction parallel to the longitudinal direction of the film without using a film for orientation. The coated film was left standing under an atmosphere heated at 108°C (after being purged with argon) to remove water, and a film of optically anisotropic member (B5) was obtained. The lyotropic liquid crystal molecules were arranged in the homogeneous orientation in a manner such that the slow axis was oriented in the transverse direction of the transparent polymer film.

Optically anisotropic member (B5) had refractive indices of n_{xA} : 1.54590, n_{yA} : 1.54368 and n_{zA} : 1.54590, an in-plane retardation $R_e(B5)$ of 190 nm, and a retardation in the direction of the thickness $R_{th}(B5)$ of -90 nm.

Preparation Example 11 (Preparation of a film of optically anisotropic member (A6) satisfying $n_{zA} > n_{yA}$ and an absolute value of the difference between n_{xA} and n_{zA} of 0.002 or smaller)

An unstretched laminate which comprised layer [1] comprising a norbornene-based polymer [manufacture by NIPPON ZEON Co., Ltd.; ZEONOR 1060; the glass transition temperature: 105°C], layer [2] comprising a styrene-maleic anhydride copolymer [the glass transition temperature: 130°C; the content of oligomer components: 3% by weight] and layer [3] comprising a modified ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer [the Vicat softening point: 55°C] and had a structure of layer [1] (25 μm) - layer [3] (5 μm) - layer [2] (56 μm) - layer [3] (5 μm) - layer [1] (25 μm)

was obtained in accordance with the coextrusion molding. The unstretched laminate was uniaxially stretched in the transverse direction by a tenter at a temperature of 134°C at a stretching speed of 13%/min to a stretching ratio of 2.1, and a long sheet of a film having the slow axis in the longitudinal direction of the film, optically anisotropic member (A6), was obtained.

Optically anisotropic member (A6) obtained above had refractive indices of n_{xA} : 1.57748, n_{yA} : 1.57410 and n_{zA} : 1.57760, an in-plane retardation $R_e(A6)$ of 270 nm, and a retardation in the direction of the thickness $R_{th}(A6)$ of -184 nm, and a content of residual volatile components of 0.01% or smaller.

Preparation Example 12 (Preparation of a film of optically anisotropic member (B6) satisfying $n_{zB} > n_{yB}$ and $n_{xB} > n_{zB}$)

An unstretched film comprising a norbornene-based polymer [manufactured by NIPPON ZEON Co., Ltd.; ZEONOR 1600; the glass transition temperature: 163°C] and having a thickness of 100 μm was obtained in accordance with the extrusion molding. The unstretched laminate was uniaxially stretched in the longitudinal direction by a nip roll at a temperature of 168°C at a stretching speed of 8%/min to a stretching ratio of 1.1, and a long sheet of film (b6) having the slow axis in the longitudinal direction of the film was obtained. The obtained long sheet of film (b6) had a content of residual volatile components of 0.01% or smaller.

The above long sheet of film (b6) was coated with a solution containing 9% by weight of the lyotropic liquid crystal expressed by

formula (4) shown above and 91% by weight of water using a die coater under shearing force in the direction parallel to the longitudinal direction of the film without using a film for orientation. The coated film was left standing under an atmosphere heated at 113°C (after being purged with argon) to remove water, and a film of optically anisotropic member (B6) was obtained. The lyotropic liquid crystal molecules were arranged in the homogeneous orientation in a manner such that the slow axis was oriented in the transverse direction of the transparent polymer film.

Optically anisotropic member (B6) obtained above had refractive indices of n_{xA} : 1.54347, n_{yA} : 1.54080 and n_{zA} : 1.54206, an in-plane retardation $R_e(B6)$ of 270 nm, and a retardation in the direction of the thickness $R_{th}(B6)$ of 8 nm.

Example 5 (Preparation of a liquid crystal display device LCD-5)

Optical element (a'5) was obtained by laminating the long sheet of optically anisotropic member (A5) obtained in Preparation Example 9 and the long sheet of polarizer plate (C) laminated with the low refractive index layer and the hard coat layer which was obtained in Preparation Example IV in accordance with the roll-to-roll process in a manner such that the side of the lyotropic liquid crystal layer of optically anisotropic member (A5) was placed towards the polarizer plate. The angle between the slow axis of optically anisotropic member (A5) and the absorption axis of the polarizer plate was 0°.

Optical element (a'5') was obtained by laminating the long sheet of optically anisotropic member (B5) obtained in Preparation Example 10 and optical element (a'5) prepared above in accordance with the roll-to-roll

process in a manner such that the side of the lyotropic liquid crystal layer of optically anisotropic member (B5) was placed towards optical element (a'5). The angle between the slow axis of optically anisotropic member (B5) and the absorption axis of optical element (a'5') was 90°. A plate
5 obtained by cutting out of optical element (a'5') in a suitable size was used as polarizer plate at the output side (A'5).

A polarizer at the output side in a commercial liquid crystal display device of the in-plane switching (IPS) mode was replaced with polarizer plate of the output side (A'5). The members of the liquid crystal display
10 device were arranged in a manner such that the absorption axis of polarizer plate of the output side (A'5) and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage were parallel to each other, and a liquid crystal display device having the structure shown in Figure 4, LCD-5, was prepared. The obtained device had a structure in
15 which the members were disposed in the following order from the side of vision of the liquid crystal display device: the low refractive index layer, the hard coat layer, the polarizer plate, the film of optically anisotropic member (A5) obtained in Preparation Example 9, the film of optically anisotropic member (B5) obtained in Preparation Example 10, the liquid
20 crystal cell and the polarizer plate.

When the property of display of the obtained liquid crystal display device LCD-5 was evaluated by visual observation, it was found that the images of display were excellent and uniform in the observations directly in front of the display and in any oblique directions at angles of 80° and
25 smaller as the polar angle. Nonuniformity of the luminance was not found in the observations directly in front of the display or in any upward,

downward, rightward or leftward oblique direction at any angle of 40° or smaller. No reflection of light from the outside was found. The reflectance at the wavelength of 550 nm was 0.53%, and the maximum value of the reflectance at wavelengths in the range of 430 to 700 nm was 1.1%. No scratches were found in the test of scratch resistance.

Example 6 (Preparation of a liquid crystal display device LCD-6)

Optical element (b'6) was obtained by laminating the long sheet of optically anisotropic member (B6) obtained in Preparation Example 12 and a long sheet of a polarizer plate [manufactured by SANRITZ Company; HLC2-5618S; the thickness: 180 μm] in accordance with the roll-to-roll process in a manner such that the side of the lyotropic liquid crystal layer of optically anisotropic member (B6) was placed towards the polarizer plate. The angle between the slow axis of optically anisotropic member (B6) and the absorption axis of the polarizer plate was 90°.

Optical element (a'6) was obtained by laminating the long sheet of optically anisotropic member (A6) obtained in Preparation Example 11 and optical element (b'6) prepared above in accordance with the roll-to-roll process. The angle between the slow axis of optically anisotropic member (A6) and the absorption axis of the above optical element (a'6) was 0°. A plate obtained by cutting out of optical element (a'6) in a suitable size was used as polarizer plate at the incident side (A'6).

A polarizer at the incident side in a commercial liquid crystal display device of the in-plane switching (IPS) mode was replaced with polarizer plate of the incident side (A'6), and a polarizer at the output side in the commercial liquid crystal display device was replaced with the long

sheet of polarizer plate (C) laminated with the low refractive index layer and the hard coat layer which was obtained in Preparation Example IV. The members of the liquid crystal display device were arranged in a manner such that the absorption axis of polarizer plate of the incident side (A'6) and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage were perpendicular to each other, and a liquid crystal display device having the structure shown in Figure 7, LCD-6, was prepared. The obtained device had a structure in which the members were disposed in the following order from the side of vision of the liquid crystal display device: the low refractive index layer, the hard coat layer, the polarizer plate, the liquid crystal cell, the film of optically anisotropic member (A6) obtained in Preparation Example 11, the film of optically anisotropic member (B6) obtained in Preparation Example 12 and the polarizer plate.

When the property of display of the obtained liquid crystal display device LCD-6 was evaluated by visual observation, it was found that the images of display were excellent and uniform in the observations directly in front of the display and in any oblique directions at angles of 80° and smaller as the polar angle. Nonuniformity of the luminance was not found in the observations directly in front of the display or in any upward, downward, rightward or leftward oblique direction at any angle of 40° or smaller. No reflection of light from the outside was found. The reflectance at the wavelength of 550 nm was 0.54%, and the maximum value of the reflectance at wavelengths in the range of 430 to 700 nm was 1.0%. No scratches were found in the test of scratch resistance.

Preparation Example 13 (Preparation of a film of optically anisotropic member (A7) satisfying $n_{zA} > n_{yA}$ and an absolute value of the difference between n_{xA} and n_{zA} of 0.002 or smaller)

A resin expressed by the formula (5) shown above was synthesized in accordance with the process disclosed in Makromol. Chem., Rapid Commun. 10, 477-483 (1989). The synthesized resin in an amount of 8 g was dissolved into 100 g of a solvent containing methanol and methylene chloride in relative amounts by weight of 1:9, and a solution of an azobenzene resin was prepared. An optically isotropic transparent glass substrate having a length of 40 cm and a width of 30 cm was coated with the prepared solution using a bar coater to form a layer having a thickness of 1 μ m. While the substrate was heated at 40°C, the substrate was irradiated with linearly polarized light (light polarized in the direction parallel to the transverse direction of the substrate) having a illuminance of 10,000 lux obtained from a halogen lamp in the direction perpendicular to the substrate using an iodine-based polarizer plate, and optically anisotropic member (A7) having the slow axis in the longitudinal direction was obtained.

Optically anisotropic member (A7) obtained above had refractive indices of n_{xA} : 1.57392, n_{yA} : 1.57122 and n_{zA} : 1.57392, an in-plane retardation R_e (A7) of 270 nm, and a retardation in the direction of the thickness R_{th} (A7) of -135 nm.

Preparation Example 14 (Preparation of a film of optically anisotropic member (B7) satisfying $n_{zB} > n_{yB}$ and $n_{xB} > n_{zB}$)

An unstretched film comprising a norbornene [manufactured by

NIPPON ZEON Co., Ltd.; ZEONOR 1420R; the glass transition temperature: 136°C] and having a thickness of 100 μm was obtained in accordance with the extrusion molding. The unstretched film was uniaxially stretched in the longitudinal direction by a nip roll at a temperature of 143°C at a stretching speed of 16%/min to a stretching ratio of 1.5, and a long sheet of film (b7) having the slow axis in the longitudinal direction of the film was obtained. The obtained long sheet of film (b7) had a content of residual volatile components of 0.01% or smaller.

The above long sheet of film (b7) was coated with the azobenzene solution used in Preparation Example 13 using a bar coater to form a layer having a thickness of 1 μm . While film (b7) was heated at 40°C, the film was irradiated with linearly polarized light (light polarized in the direction parallel to the transverse direction of film (b7)) having a illuminance of 10,000 lux obtained from a halogen lamp in the direction perpendicular to the film using a iodine-based polarizer plate, and optically anisotropic member (B7) having the slow axis in the longitudinal direction was obtained.

Optically anisotropic member (B7) obtained above had refractive indices of n_{xA} : 1.58687, n_{yA} : 1.58362 and n_{zA} : 1.58525, an in-plane retardation $R_e(\text{B7})$ of 270 nm, and a retardation in the direction of the thickness $R_{th}(\text{B7})$ of 0 nm.

Example 7 (Preparation of a liquid crystal display device LCD-7)

An optical element (b'7) was obtained by laminating a small film having a length of 40 cm and a width of 30 cm which was cut out of

optically anisotropic member (B7) (in a manner such that the transverse direction of optically anisotropic layer (B7) was in the longitudinal direction of the small film) and a long sheet of a polarizer plate [manufactured by SANRITZ Company; HLC2-5618S; the thickness: 180 μm] in a manner such that the longitudinal direction of the small film was parallel to the longitudinal direction of the long sheet of a polarizer plate and the small film was placed at the side of the azobenzene resin in optically anisotropic member (B7). The angle between the slow axis of optically anisotropic member (B7) and the absorption axis of the polarizer plate was 90° .

Polarizer plate at the incident side (A'7) was obtained by laminating optically anisotropic member (A7) obtained in Preparation Example 13 and optical element (b'7) obtained above in a manner such that the longitudinal direction of optically anisotropic member (A7) and the absorption axis of optical element (b'3) were parallel to each other. The angle between the slow axis of optically anisotropic member (A7) and the absorption axis of optical element (b'7) was 0° .

A polarizer plate at the incident side in a commercial liquid crystal display device of the in-plane switching (IPS) mode was replaced with polarizer plate of the incident side (A'7), and a polarizer plate at the output side in the liquid crystal display device was replaced with the long sheet of polarizer plate (C) laminated with the low refractive index layer and the hard coat layer which was obtained in Preparation Example IV. The members of the liquid crystal display device were arranged in a manner such that the absorption axis of the polarizer plate of the output side and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal cell under application

of no voltage were parallel to each other, and the absorption axis of polarizer plate of the incident side (A'7) and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage were perpendicular to each other, and a liquid crystal display device having the structure shown in Figure 7, LCD-7, was prepared. The obtained device had a structure in which the members were disposed in the following order from the side of vision of the liquid crystal display device: the low refractive index layer, the hard coat layer, the polarizer plate, the liquid crystal cell, the film of optically anisotropic member (A7) obtained in Preparation Example 13, the film of optically anisotropic member (B7) obtained in Preparation Example 14 and the polarizer plate.

When the property of display of the obtained liquid crystal display device LCD-7 was evaluated by visual observation, it was found that the images of display were excellent and uniform in the observations directly in front of the display and in any oblique directions at angles of 80° and smaller as the polar angle. Nonuniformity of the luminance was not found in the observations directly in front of the display or in any upward, downward, rightward or leftward oblique direction at any angle of 40° or smaller. No reflection of light from the outside was found. The reflectance at the wavelength of 550 nm was 0.53%, and the maximum value of the reflectance at wavelengths in the range of 430 to 700 nm was 1.0%. No scratches were found in the test of scratch resistance.

Comparative Example 1

Polarizer plates in a commercial liquid crystal display device of the in-plane switching (IPS) mode were replaced with other polarizer plates

[manufactured by SANRITZ Company; HLC2-5618]. A liquid crystal display device LCD-8 was prepared in a manner such that the absorption axis of the polarizer plate of the output side and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage were parallel to each other, and the absorption axis of the polarizer plate of the incident side and the in-plane slow axis of the liquid crystal cell under application of no voltage were perpendicular to each other. The obtained device had a structure in which the members were disposed in the following order from the side of vision of the liquid crystal display device: the polarizer plate, the liquid crystal cell and the polarizer plate.

When the property of display of the obtained liquid crystal display device was evaluated by visual observation, it was found that images of display were poor due to insufficient contrast when they were observed in an oblique angle of 45° although the images of display were excellent when they were observed directly in front of the display. Reflection of light from the outside was found. The reflectance at the wavelength of 550 nm was 3.51%, and the maximum value of the reflectance at wavelengths in the range of 430 to 700 nm was 3.55%. Scratches were clearly found in the test of scratch resistance.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention exhibits excellent antireflection property and scratch resistance, prevents the decrease in contrast in observation of the display at oblique angles without decrease in the quality of the images in observation directly in front of the display, provides a wide angle of field and achieves uniform

display of images with great contrast at any angle of observation. In particular, the liquid crystal display device of the present invention can be advantageously applied to the liquid crystal display devices of the in-plane switching mode.

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